Daily Report

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Initiative to Institutionalize CSCE Process

LD0506171690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Copenhagen (ADN)—The trilateral initiative by the GDR, the CSFR, and Poland on the institutionalization of the CSCE process was the subject of a short talk on Tuesday [5 June] between Foreign Minister Markus Meckel and his counterparts from the FRG, Denmark, and the CSFR. The foreign ministers met during the second CSCE human rights conference in Copenhagen.

As was learned in Copenhagen about the trilateral proposals, the initiators will strive to get the CSCE states to adopt a six-point document delineating security structures. According to this, CSCE summits are to be held at least once a year to discuss fundamental issues concerning developments in Europe. A council for security and cooperation should meet twice a year at the foreign minister level, while there should be monthly meetings at the ambassadorial level. A permanent secretariat based in Prague should carry out the technical-organizational and administrative functions. There are also plans to create a center for confidence-building, arms control, and verification in Berlin. In order to fulfill its tasks, it should use the technical facilities that will be made available when the rights and responsibilities of the four powers for Germany as a whole and for Berlin finally end. There is also to be a center for the prevention of conflicts.

Foreign Minister Meckel, in comments to ADN, pointed out that the trilateral initiative agreed with several points contained in the Soviet proposals. Hans-Dietrich Genscher received the document on Friday of last week, along with an invitation to participate in the initiative.

At a meeting between Minister Meckel and James Baker, the U.S. secretary of state informed his GDR counterpart about the results of the summit between President George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev. Meckel had another meeting with British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. Meckel exchanged views with his colleagues from the United States and Great Britain about the two-plus-four talks, about Poland's western border, and about the alliance membership of a united Germany.

CSFR, Hungary Joint Proposal at Vienna CSCE

LD2505184190 Prague CTK in English 1233 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Vienna May 25 (CTK correspondent]—Hungary and Czechoslovakia presented a formula for concluding bilateral agreements which would contain a provision on confidence- and security-building measures exceeding the framework of commitments agreed on a multi-lateral basis here today.

The proposal was put forward at the talks of the 35 member states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The proposal applies mainly to the notification of military activities of a small extent, invitations of observers, cooperation in border regions, bilateral consultations and links.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ladislav Balcar stressed that the aim of the measures was to reduce the risk of incidents and conflicts, as well as to strengthen confidence, and spoke of the positive experiences that Czechoslovakia acquired in this respect in the recent past.

CSFR Delegate on Vienna CSCE Talks

LD3005210190 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Vienna May 30 (CTK)—Colonel Vladimir Mohyla told CTK here today that confidence and security building measures of quite a new type should be worked out at the Vienna talks to change the otherwise vague concept of its activities.

Vladimir Mohyla, who is a member of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Vienna talks, said that further development of the talks is unpredictable. A number of countries, including the Soviet Union, re-evaluate and further differentiate their standpoints. The approaches to solving the principal priorities-the navy and air force-have not been clearly defined as yet. The oncoming Bush- Gorbachev summit cannot be relied on to solve the problem. The Czechoslovak suggestion to create a European security commission was received officially in a reserved way by the North-Atlantic alliance countries, Vladimir Mohyla said.

Vladimir Mohyla went on to say that the problem is that the talks cannot determine their new content without external political impetuses. It is expected that this new content will be offered by the prepared summit of the "35" grouping (33 European countries, the U.S.A. and Canada, participating in the Vienna talks).

Last week Czechoslovakia together with Hungary submitted their joint suggestion and they prepare to elaborate a whole range of initiatives. Czechoslovakia is interested notably in the issue of publishing information on military budgets and expenditures. It must be mentioned that the Warsaw Treaty countries lack a joint negotiating line, which limits the possibilities of the new suggestions to a certain extent, Vladimir Mohyla said.

Alia Urges 'Democratizing Society'

AU0606111790 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Speech by Ramiz Alia, Albanian Workers Party Central Committee first secretary, at General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania meeting in Tirana on 5 June—recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, this meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania is taking place in a situation characterized by important positive changes in all fields. The ninth and tenth plenums' decisions and the legal measures of the last People's Assembly session have created everywhere a healthy atmosphere of labor and civil commitment. As comrades who have spoken have said, they have further invigorated the sociopolitical thinking of the working masses and increased their creative role. Everyone—workers, peasants, intellectuals, veterans, and young people—is forging determinedly ahead on the road of our society's overall development.

The masses of the people's enthusiasm for and unanimous approval of the decisions of the party, the People's Assembly, and the government stem from the fact these decisions not only meet today's demands, but pave a way toward clear prospects for the country's development and progress. The thorough revolutionization and further democratization of the country's life are a reliable path to stable development and encourage carrying forward the economy, culture, and all our political and social life.

This atmosphere also was expressed at this meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, which, as Comrade Nexhmije said in the report she delivered, aims to determine the tasks facing this organization, according to this stage of our socialist society's development.

The Democratic Front's role is important at all times, but its tasks multiply and increase at moments such as the present, when it is necessary our people possess and directly exercise more power and rights, when the line of the masses should be expressed more strongly, and when working people's creative thinking and initiative must be encouraged more. Without the Front's intensive activity, this organization—which cultivates people's democracy, the progress of the country, development of its freedom and independence, and the continual consolidation of people's power and the citizens' freedoms and rights guaranteed by our Constitution—would be stuck halfway.

The Democratic Front is the most representative and authoritative social organization in our country. In Marxist literature and our propaganda, the mass organizations often are considered instruments of the party or transmission belts. I think this definition, if we consider the traditions and practices pursued so far, does not suit them, and particularly not our Front organization.

The Democratic Front was created on the Communist Party's initiative at one of the key moments in our people's history, and out of a specific political need. It was not created because a universal ideological postulate exsisted, but because the people ardently desired freedom, democracy, and progress. Its aim was to assemble all healthy and self-aware national forces for Albania's and its people's salvation from the Fascist plague. Its program was very clear, democratic, and unambiguous: to create a free, democratic, and people's Albania that would be entirely independent and sovereign. Its organization respected an ancient Albanian tradition, that of people's assemblies, which dates back at least to the time of Skenderbeg, and relied on a broad, pluralist representation of the various strata of the people and on individuals distinguished for their devotion to the cause of the homeland's freedom and independence.

It is true the party leads the Front and that the Front's political program did not and could not differ from the party's, because their political objective essentially was the same. The Front, however, especially during the National Liberation War and a long time after it, famously had initiative in opinion and action. It had its own political personality and identity which it expressed in close cooperation with the party, in mutual inspiration and joint political activities, and in mutual and inspirational influence in making great political decisions. The rapport existing between the party and the Front resembles that between the leadership and the masses, in that there is democratic communication between them when the masses not only have a voice and their own opinion regarding different problems and developments, but also play a decisive role in solving and managing them.

We also should bear this tradition in mind today. Under new conditions, the Front's role has a special and irreplaceable role in activating our people's patriotic forces and outstanding people of strong character from the ranks of various working people and the intelligentsia.

The Democratic Front always has carried out a wide range of activity in many fields. It makes a major contribution to the masses' patriotic and revolutionary education, their mobilization in labor for constructing socialism, their social and cultural transformation, the establishment of new moral values, and so forth.

The political pole of attraction which has united and still unites the masses around the Front, however, has been and remains the ideal of the freedom, national independence, and sovereignty of the country this organization symbolizes and which cannot be secured without the people's national unity. The national freedom and independence question never has been and cannot be only a party issue or a matter of ideological allegiance or cultural taste. It is a basic condition for preserving the national identity, distinctiveness, individuality, and people's very existence, and an indispensable precondition for their independent action in international relations

and their separate spiritual development. It is an issue for everyone, regardless of all allegiances.

Everyone has a sacred duty to defend this freedom and independence, just as they have the right to present their free opinions on how it should be defended. It is precisely this opportunity the Front creates for all our citizens and all this country's patriots.

The second political pole which attracts and unites the masses in the Democratic Front is defense of the people's power and its consolidation, perfection, and further democratization. National freedom and independence and the power of the people cannot exist without each other. They are joined in a historic destiny, because if one is lost, the other also vanishes. They constitute the two central pillars for the existence and development of the new Albania.

The other vital issue that ties the masses with the Front is building of a new life and the creation of a just society, a socialist society without social and national exploitation and oppression, and a society of equality in which each lives by his own work and is judged and respected by his contribution to society's development and progress.

These clear ideals which form the basis of the people's political unity also are a fundamental factor in the Front's strength as an organization. They also are the spiritual motivation which encourages and sets in motion the masses' political activity.

Another basic factor on which this organization's strength relies has been its ever better representation within itself of the broadest strata of Albanian society and their free, democratic discussion in decisionmaking. The Front never has worked behind closed doors or in narrow personal circles. It has raised problems and discussed them directly with the masses.

The Front organization must preserve and continue this tradition. It should preserve and further develop the distinguished tradition of organizing people's assemblies on important political and social questions, like those for mobilizing the masses in the National Liberation War, collectivization of agriculture, voluntary work, women's emancipation, eradication of backward customs, aid and solidarity among the country's different regions, and so forth.

The tradition of assemblies and discussions in villages and guest rooms ["oda," rooms in Albanian homes for receiving guests, traditional forums for discussion], including not only elders and men, but women and young people, is a well-tried popular and democratic method.

The masses always have listened to the Front and followed it, but the Front also must be very careful not to call on the masses at just any time, in and out of season. The Front must be particularly careful not to be drawn into the everyday work of state and party organs and the work these should do themselves or through other bodies. The worst case is when members of the Front are invited to listen to tedious lectures or meet people who are officially or professionally incompetent. The people assemble gladly at the call of the Front when the issue to be discussed is of special national, regional, or civil importance, and when they feel their views are being seriously sought and considered. They meet and listen to everyone who speaks in the Front's name, but they feel particularly pleased when he is, as they put it, a man for debate, and not simply an officeholder in one position or another, a delegate from one forum or another, whose words cannot touch peoples' hearts or minds.

The Front always must remain the tribune of the voice of the masses. This does not mean this voice must necessarily be in unison. If there were only one voice, there would be no need for the Front at all. The Front exists to listen to different voices, to harmonize them through debate, criticism, self-criticism, the confrontation of ideas and views, analysis and synthesis, sound argument, and the general interest.

If the Front discusses political, economic, social, and cultural problems life poses and which demand solutions, it therefore is natural there will be diversity of opinions and a pluralist treatment of ways to achieve a desired objective, resulting in a rational consensus after thoroughly examining the issues and responsibly mobilizing action on these decisions.

If the Front were to remain an institution that enlarges and comments on the party's and state's decisions, however, it merely would be an instrument or educational center, a very small role for it. It always must be closely tied to its roots and remain true to its old traditions. This also is one of the guarantees for the consolidation of our great organization of the Democratic Front of Albania.

Comrades, the prospects opened for the overall development of our socialist society encourages people to useful work. We are on the right path. Our people always have looked ahead and taken heart from clear prospects. It is everyone's duty—every state and social institution, and all the republic's patriots and citizens—to work unstintingly and creatively to carry forward the cause of the revolutionizing the country's life through increasing the masses' role and continually democratizing society.

Revolutionizing life, which includes the economy and further democratizing relations in society in foreign policy field are processes which will accompany our development today and in the future. The more our economy and culture advance, the deeper the revolutionization must be, and the wider and more decisive the masses' role as a group and as individuals will become. We therefore all require labor, skill, determination, and consistency.

This is an imperative duty if we also bear in mind today's international situation as a whole and the anti-Albanian goals of foreign reaction in particular.

In conclusion, I express my conviction the Democratic Front will, in the future as in the past, be able to unite the people in this noble task and struggle which ensures freedom, independence, peace, and socialism for our people and our beloved homeland. [applause]

Observer Status for Albania at CSCE Talks

AU0606125090 Tirana ATA in English 1110 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tirana, June 6 (ATA)—On June 5, the meeting on humanitarian questions held in the context of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, in which participate all the European countries, as well as the U.S.A. and Canada, opened in Copenhagen.

In the opening sitting the chairman of the conference, the minister of foreign affairs of Denmark, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, informed the participants of Albania's request to take part in the meeting with the status of the observer. The delegations hailed and approved the participation of our country as observer.

In this meeting the Albanian delegation is headed by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania in Copenhagen, Petrit Bushati. The meeting will continue its proceedings till June 9, 1990.

Balkan Aspect of Washington Summit Examined

AU0606085890 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Jun 90 p 4

[Captain Ivan Genov commentary: "The Frankfurter Sausage Effect"]

[Excerpts] The latest U.S.-Soviet summit meeting began with great hopes and expectations. The agenda contains innumerable items, with subjects submitted for discussion ranging from a united Germany and the situation in the Baltic regions, to bilateral relations and all aspects of disarmament, as numerous commentators automatically recite, but do the talks really apply to all these aspects?

It is true that an agreement on chemical weapons is expected to be signed in Washington; that visible progress related to strategic, offensive weapons, the discussions on which seem to be stagnating, is expected to be achieved. It is also true that considerable incentives for progress in the Vienna negotiations should result from the aforementioned talks. All this is true, nevertheless, the serious and difficult problems of naval disarmament and the balance of forces on the periphery of the ancient continent, meaning the Balkans primarily, seem to remain somewhat in the background, presumably a result of mutual compromises.

Any of us could try his hand at a very simple kitchen experiment. If we take a frankfurter sausage in our hand and squeeze it in the middle, it will inevitably swell at both ends. A similar situation is emerging in Europe today. Things seem to function relatively well in the central part of Europe. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland started even before the signing of the Vienna agreement. A reduction of the U.S. military contingent in central Europe is expected in the near future. The Bonn government reassures us that a future united Bundeswehr is expected to serve the United Nations and would be made available in case of natural disasters and so forth.

In the Balkans, however, the drastic disproportions to the advantage of NATO are still untouched. There is even more: Several reports from competent, foreign sources indicate that some of the armaments made available by the reductions in central Europe are expected to be transferred to that small corner of our continent where nearly half of the Turkish Armed Forces are concentrating, with the intention of modernizing them.

A little farther to the south, several offensive aircraft carrier formations of the U.S. Sixth Fleet are still on patrol in Mediterranean waters, undisturbed and untouched by any negotiations whatsoever. [passage omitted]

Some people may reprimand me by saying that I am painting a dark picture of the situation. Nevertheless, the strategic intentions of all naval exercises in the eastern Mediterranean are directed against the north, and regardless of all political reforms under way in our country, the scenario has not changed.

If the situation should remain the same, the "frankfurter sausage effect" will quickly become evident both here in the Balkans and in the territorial waters of the eastern Mediterranean. We can hardly expect any change for the better, considering the agenda of the Washington negotiations which was drafted in advance. Nevertheless, I am convinced that such changes could be made quickly, provided that both sides take the initiative. I am talking about the United States...and Turkey. NATO's military naval superiority in the Mediterranean is 54:1 compared to that of the USSR. As far as Turkey is concerned, nearly three times more troops than the entire Bulgarian Army are stationed in Eastern Thracia. As we see, there is much room for showing initiative and good will in the form of unilateral disarmament. It is hardly necessary to wait for summit meetings. Such initiatives would always be welcome, as long as there is good will of course.

Ecology Activists Appeal for Joint 'Struggle'

AU0506203090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] On the occasion of the International Environment Protection Day, a meeting took place on 5 June in Ruse between representatives of the Independent Ecoglasnost Association and the Romanian ecological movement. The public figures from the two countries noted with alarm that the chemical pollution of the air in the area of Ruse and Giurgiu continues.

The representatives of the two ecological movement agreed to cooperate and conduct joint activities in the struggle against the continuing threat to the two neighboring Danube cities. In this context they signed an appeal in which they propose to establish an independent international experts' commission, which will use modern equipment to monitor the ecological situation in this region.

The two ecological movements called upon the citizens of Ruse and Giurgiu to form a human chain on 8 June under the slogan; "Let Us Struggle Together Against the Chemical Threat!" The chain should merge symbolically at the bridge over the Danube.

Regional Scientific Cooperation Pact Signed

AU0106160590 Sofia BTA in English 1516 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA)—Today [1 June] the Ministry of Science and Higher Education signed an agreement with the Regional Office for Science and Technology in Europe (ROSTE) which envisages scientific cooperation in ecology, new materials used in power engineering, informatics, space research, the struggle against natural calamities, virology. It is planned to work out joint projects. Bulgarian scientists will specialize at different research centres and institutes in Europe.

Another agreement was signed with the FRG on cooperation in the training of Bulgarian mechanical engineers. A course for students of mechanical engineering and a post-graduate industrial management school for engineers will be organized this autumn in Sofia. The courses will use training programmes of the technical universities in the FRG.

Nuclear Cooperation Agreement Signed With CERN

AU0406141890 Sofia BTA in English 1216 GMT 4 Jun 90

["Cooperation in Nuclear Research"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jun (BTA)—Today Bulgaria signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation with the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN).

Under the terms of the agreement Bulgarian physicists and engineers will be included in the projects of CERN. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the University of Sofia will take part in its basic programs. Scientific information will also be exchanged.

What we rely on are mainly the intellectual resources and the competition between ours and your specialists, Prof. Carlo Rubia, CERN director general, said at the signing ceremony. Today he was conferred the title honorary doctor of the St. Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia.

Premier Lukanov Views Nation's Foreign Debt

AU0406141690 Sofia BTA in English 0951 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jun (BTA)—At the moment Bulgaria's foreign debt is about 300 million [currency not specified] less compared to the end of last year, Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov says in an interview given to DUMA. He states that if a correct and competent economic policy is followed, in three or five years Bulgaria will be able to normalize her relations with her creditors and will become a solvent partner.

According to Mr. Lukanov the exact amount of the country's foreign debt is 10 milliard 3230 million dollars. If the gold reserves and other countries' liabilities to Bulgaria are deducted, it will leave an amount of eight milliard dollars net.

The foreign debt was accumulated mainly "in the five-year period when money burnt a hole in somebody's pocket", the prime minister explained. In the 1985-1989 period the gross currency expenses reached 23 milliard dollars, while the receipts amounted to 15.7 milliard. Eighty per cent of the foreign credits went in the maintenance of personal and industrial consumption the import of raw materials, feedstock and spare parts. Besides consumer goods, forage, herbicides, raw materials and semi-finished products were also imported against hard currency.

Less than one-fifth of the foreign credits went in the innovation of production. The gap between the country's revenue and expenditure was increased by unfavorable weather conditions, industrial accidents and difficulties with partners from the socialist countries.

The currency revenues decreased if in 1984 they exceeded three milliard dollars, in 1989 they were one milliard less. The reasons for it was not only the change in the market which was unfavorable for Bulgaria, but also the priority given at that time to the consumption at home and to events organized for prestige. The high growth rate was considered to be more important than exports and the equilibrium in the country's balance of payments.

Another reason is the various "breakthroughs" and "bright ideas" Zhivkov was fond of, Mr. Lukanov says and mentions as an example the plant in Radomir, some production capacities in the electronics, 150 million dollars which went for oil drilling, the purchase of some bankrupt Western companies. If it was not for these expenses, Bulgaria's foreign debt would have been by 500 or 600 million less. In some of these cases certain people are liable before the law, Prime Minister Lukanov says.

Asked why the competent specialists did not intervene, he explains that the final decisions on the key problems of the state policy were made by Zhivkov himself: "He borrowed money to win time for his regime."

Further on Remarks

AU0506140090 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 4 Jun 90 pp 1, 4

[Report on interview with Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Valeri Naydenov; place and date not given: "Government Tamed Bulgarian Debts"]

[Excerpts] Bulgaria's foreign debt to the Western countries is now $300 million lower than it was at the end of 1989, Premier Andrey Lukanov said. [passage omitted]

[Naydenov] Nevertheless, we stopped the payment of the debt....

[Lukanov] The short-term debt represents the main problem. During its last years, Todor Zhivkov's regime borrowed money without thinking about the consequences. The result was an "avalanche" of payments that hit our country just this year. We simply do not have such an amount of money. Therefore we were forced to adopt this decision, which was as difficult for us as it was for our partners. [passage omitted]

[Naydenov] Were there no competent specialists who could have sounded the alarm? You personally had a high-ranking post....

[Lukanov] It was Zhivkov who used to adopt the decisions on those and all other important matters of state policy. The issue of preventing a further increase in the

foreign debt was repeatedly raised by Georgi Atanasov, Kiril Zarev, Belcho Belchev, Vasil Kolarov, and Khristo Khristov. However, in the final analysis, it was the authoritarian decisions and their executors that prevailed.

Since you ask me about my personal position, I will say that it is not different from the present one. [passage omitted]

[Naydenov] Zhivkov used to buy time and now we must pay for it. How shall we escape from the trap created by the debt? How long it will take?

[Lukanov] I think that we can accomplish this within three to five years. "To escape the trap" or normalize our debts means the following: First we must restructure and refinance ourselves so that we could calmly pay the rates of interest on our debt, and at the same time, satisfy the other needs of our economy. Second, in the final analysis we must reach such a situation at which the total of our foreign debt does not exceed our two-year foreign currency revenue. As a matter of fact, this ratio in 1984 was 1:1 and not 1:2, and this was exceptionally favorable.

[Naydenov] Your first solution requires much diplomacy, and the second—serious reforms and a little bit of help from the West. Does this assistance depend on the possible outcome of the elections?

[Lukanov] This is the idea that is present in the statements of certain opposition leaders, but not in the words of Western statesmen and business circles. I would say that this is a part of the election campaign. The map with the skulls also is a part of this campaign.

However, the use of such arguments indicates a misunderstanding of the principles of democracy. This is an example of totalitarian thinking and primitive notions of class struggle.

Obviously, our opposition divides the world into "ours" and "theirs" and describes itself as the most favored partner of the West. On the basis of my contacts with noted Western figures and the responses of many government leaders to whom I sent a message at the beginning of April, I can categorically conclude that the West will work well with any government which would come to power as a result of honest and democratic elections and continue the transition toward market economy.

I think that the Western partners will most likely greet the establishment of a broad coalition government, because such a government would ensure political and socioeconomic stability—one of the main preconditions of serious international support.

Finally, this propaganda does not improve Bulgaria's authority. If we are to be respected, our ambitions for power should not prevail over the national interests and dignity.

This in fact is another important conclusion from the "five-year period of waste."

Defense Minister Dzhurov Refuses To Resign

AU0406160790 Sofia BTA in English 1537 GMT 4 Jun 90

["Defense Minister Will Not Resign"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jun (BTA)—Yesterday the opposition DEMOKRATSIYA newspaper quoted the Initiative Committee of the Military Union, an organization of retired officers and officers on active duty who are non-party members, as demanding the resignation of the minister of defense.

In this connection, the Ministry of National Defense has issued a statement describing the resignation demand as an act "prompted by the desire of certain forces to undermine at all costs the undeniable prestige" of Army General Dobri Dzhurov and the Army. The ministry said that "the feature should be viewed as part of the campaign recently launched by certain opposition leaders to discredit the leaders of the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] who actually realized the change on November 10, 1990."

Ex-King Denies Rumors of 'Imminent Return'

AU0506091090 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 Jun 90 p 2

["rjh"-signed report: "Bulgaria's Ex-King Denies Rumors of Return"]

[Text] London—"I have not been in my homeland for 43 years; I do not mind waiting for another three or four more years." In London Bulgaria's ex-King Simeon II denied rumors concerning an imminent return to his homeland.

In connection with the first free elections in more than 50 years in June, he hopes for a great number of foreign observers—as "protection for the people and also for the current government." It is not his way to intervene directly, but a turnout of more than 90 percent would demonstrate "political maturity."

Simeon II stresses that "the misfortune of monarchs" who want to return to their country are the respective monarchist parties. He would prefer instead the "Spanish solution" of a transition to democracy with a non-party monarch.

King Simeon and his family have lived in Spain since 1951. He left Bulgaria in 1946 at the age of 13, after a referendum, which was initiated by the Communists, had resulted in a 90-percent vote in favor of the People's Republic.

Number of Nonviolence Pact Signatures Probed

AU0406203690 Sofia BTA in English 2017 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jun (BTA)—The Initiative Committee "4 Millions" stated its findings about the subscription in

support of the agreement for non-violence, proposed by President Petur Mladenov. On May 21 appeared the announcement that the proposal of the Bulgarian president is supported by nearly 4 million people which made a group of professional journalists, lawyers, sociologists and other experts with various political passions doubt in the possibility to gather so many signatures in the frames of a month only.

Only 22.97 per cent of all signatures examined in two and a half hours or 70,015 signatures corresponded to the requirements for a correct subscription: personally written names and signatures under the text of the appeal on each separate sheet, the findings which the "4 Million" Committee sent the BTA reads.

The Fatherland Union, the organizer of the subscription could not name the exact number of the signatures and noted that the readings took place on the basis of phone calls.

A representative of the Fatherland Union has said that on May 21 there were in fact data about 3 million 400,000 signatures. It was also added that the number of subscriptions which are travelling to the city is not known.

According to the "4 million" Committee signatures have been collected after a list in enterprises and military outfits as well as in schools.

Khaskovo Voters Fear 'Outside' Interference

AU0506174090 Sofia BTA in English
1629 GMT 5 Jun 90

["Voters Fear Outside Interference"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jun (BTA)—"We insist on a postponement of the elections in the constituencies of the region of Khaskovo because there is a danger of outside political interference," reads a letter to the president of the republic signed by a large group of voters from the region of Khaskovo, southern Bulgaria. They motivate their fears by the campaign addresses of Mr Rusi Dafinov, Mr. Sukri Topcu and Mr. Dimitur Bolyarski, MP candidates of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF], quoted in the union's DEMOKRATSIYA daily.

According to the letter, the candidates regard the region of Khaskovo as a distinct territorial unit in which the SDS and Bulgaria's southern neighbors can carry out all sorts of experiments to turn it into some kind of a buffer zone or an enclave condominium.

The June 2 DEMOKRATSIYA quoted Mr. Rusi Dafinov, who runs for Parliament in the Kurdzhali Municipality, as saying that it would be extremely important for that town to open the border with Turkey and to turn the area into a free trade zone. Mr. Dafinov goes on to say, however, that he wants all perpetrators of separatist, nationalistic and other violations of the law to be held criminally liable. Mr. Dimitur Bolyarski, who is standing in the Momchilgrad Municipality, believes that if people had freedom of travel, the latest wave of the "emigration hysteria" would subside. Mr. Sukri Topcu says that if he is elected he will champion first of all the population's rights and freedoms in terms of language, traditions and culture.

In their letter to the president, the Khaskovo voters write they have a suspicion that the elections in their region might be manipulated from the outside. This is the reason why they insist that the elections in the region be postponed indefinitely and that the candidates Mr. Dafinov, Mr. Bolyarski and Mr Topcu be disqualified. Otherwise, the three SDS candidates and Mr. Ahmed Dogan, the leader of the ethnic Turks' Movement for Rights and Freedoms, "will never be let into the National Assembly building by human chains of Khaskovo residents."

'Nikola Petkov' BZNS Leader Drenchev Interviewed

AU0606091790 Paris AFP in English
1006 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jun (AFP)—One of the main components of Bulgaria's opposition Union of Democratic Forces, will leave the alliance after upcoming legislative elections, the leader of the "Nikola Petkov" farmers party said Monday. [4 June]

Party Chairman Milan Drenchev said his group felt under-represented in the 16-party organization and planned "to have its own lists" of candidates in municipal elections due next fall.

The country's first free poll in 45 years of Communist rule is scheduled for June 10 and 17.

Mr. Drenchev, in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, complained the Union had not allowed his party enough candidates and alleged other members of the movement "know nothing about politics".

However they would not quit the alliance before this month's elections because the overriding goal now was "to overthrow the Communists", he said.

Denies AFP Report

AU0606091890 Sofia BTA in English
0709 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jun (BTA)—Mr Milan Drenchev, the leader of the opposition "Nikola Petkov" Bulgarian Agrarian Party (Nikola Petkov BZNS), denied an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE [AFP] report which quoted him as saying that "none of the members of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF] is qualified to take a ministerial portfolio."

In today's DEMOKRATSIYA Mr Drenchev asserts that what he actually told the French correspondent was "I can't see anybody in the SDS struggling for a ministerial portfolio and for power."

The "Nikola Petkov" BZNS leader blames the misunderstanding on an interpreter's error during his interview with the French journalist rather than on a deliberate misrepresentation on the part of the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The AFP version of Mr Drenchev's remarks was reported as a sensation in yesterday's DUMA, the daily of the ruling Bulgarian Socialist Party.

"What I meant to say," Mr Drenchev explains in today's DEMOKRATSIYA, "was that the long years of totalitarian rule had had their impact on cadres and their training. In the sense that they were trained or rather moulded according to a set pattern. We won't be able to overcome this soon, it will take time."

Mr Milan Drenchev emphatically denies having ever said that the "Nikola Petkov" BZNS will leave the SDS after the elections.

"We are a political party, and in this capacity we develop and will be developing independently, which does not imply that we will leave the Union of Democratic Forces but rather that we have and will have a program, a statute and a platform of our own," he says.

The "Nikola Petkov" BZNS is apparently the largest party in the SDS, an opposition umbrella organisation. Over the last few months there has been much debate and speculation over the merger of that Agrarian Party with the other, official Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) which until six months ago was the junior partner and ally of the Communist Party. In the forthcoming elections the BZNS is running on a separate ticket as an independent centrist party. Some observers believe that if the two agrarian parties unite, they could take at least 30 per cent of the seats in the future Grand National Assembly. One obstacle to the merger is the affiliation of the "Nikola Petkov" BZNS to the Union of Democratic Forces.

In today's DEMOKRATSIYA Mr Milan Drenchev calls on the members of his party to cast the blue ballot-papers of the SDS on Sunday [10 June].

Links to UDF Deemed 'Obstacle'

AU0506174190 Sofia BTA in English
1625 GMT 5 Jun 90

["Nikola Petkov BZNS Link to SDS: Main Obstacle to Agrarian Unity"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jun (BTA)—Mr Viktor Vulkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), declined to comment on the statement of Mr Milan Drenchev, the leader of the opposition Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party, who told the Agence France Presse that the Nikola Petkov BZNS will leave the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF] after the elections.

"I'd rather not comment on the relations between the Nikola Petkov BZNS and the Union of Democratic Forces," Mr Vulkov said. He did say, however, that the affiliation of the opposition Nikola Petkov BZNS is "perhaps the most serious obstacle to the unification of the two parties." The Nikola Petkov BZNS is the largest of the 11 parties in the opposition SDS.

Mr Viktor Vulkov reiterated his party's firm commitment to the idea of unity with the Nikola Petkov BZNS and expressed the hope that the agrarians' shared desire for unity will come true after the June 10 and 17 elections.

"We, too, are now seeking to get as many agrarian MP's from both parties as possible into the future Grand National Assembly," Mr Viktor Vulkov said.

He and other leaders of the BZNS, which was a "junior-party-ally" of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] in the course of 42 years, have repeatedly pledged that the BZNS will never again form a bipartisan coalition with Communists.

GSP, UDF Issue Joint Appeal for 'Tolerance'

AU0506195090 Sofia BTA in English
1756 GMT 5 Jun 90

["Appeal For Tolerance and Calm"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jun (BTA)—Five days before the first free elections in 44 years, the ruling Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) and the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF] today surprised their supporters by a joint appeal for tolerance, prudence, calm and good will.

The appeal, the first of its kind, was issued in connection with the major election rallies which the BSP and the SDS plan to stage within less than a kilometer in downtown Sofia at one and the same time on the evening of June 7. The combined attendance of these rallies, the last before polling day on Sunday [10 June], is expected to be at least half a million people.

The appeal, signed by the campaign chiefs of the two front-running political forces which stand probably equally good chances to win, called for a fair treatment of political opponents and designated the days between June 7 and 17 as days of sobriety.

The Union of Democratic Forces today issued a separate appeal for tolerance, calm and humaneness, at the same time voicing concern over the escalation of political violence in the country.

The appeal says that the violence in the last few days can be largely explained by objective reasons: lack of political experience and culture, interrupted democratic traditions, an enemy image inculcated for decades.

The Union of Democratic Forces blames the ruling Bulgarian Socialist Party for centering its canvassing on the subject of violence in a calm situation. "The BSP gambled on the fear of violence as a vote-hunting method.; The fear of violence, however, has bred violence. The ambition to stay in power prevailed over sound reason," the appeal reads.

It says that the ruling party and its Government have every condition and opportunity, including constructive cooperation with the opposition, to secure law and order in the country.

In a separate development, the Prosecutor General's Office today reproached the media for its "overhasty and groundless assessments of some criminal offenses and accidents which added fuel to an already strained political situation."

The Prosecutor's Office reminded the journalists and the investigators that "facts established in a preliminary inquiry may not be made public without a prosecutor's permission."

The statement was occasioned by one murder and one fatal accident last week which the opposition press presented as a result of political conflicts. For its part, the Prosecutor's Office asserts that such causes are out of the question, citing the findings of the preliminary inquiry.

Statistical Data on Election Candidates

AU0506191390 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jun (BTA)—The number of candidates of the three major political forces who will run in the elections for a Grand National Assembly on June 10 and June 17 (the first free elections in 44 years) is as follows: The Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP)—479 candidates; the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF]—429; the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS)—428.

95 per cent of the BZNS nominees, 90 per cent of the BSP candidates and 80 per cent of the SDS candidates are university graduates. The university graduates in the Ninth National Assembly which dissolved in May this year accounted for 77.5 per cent. The SDS has no candidate without secondary education; the BSP candidates who have no secondary education account for one per cent (the percentage of national representatives in the Ninth National Assembly who had not secondary education was the same).

The average age of the SDS nominees is 50, of the BSP candidates— 48 and the average age of the national representatives in the Ninth National Assembly was 53. The SDS candidates who are under 30 years of age account for 3.5 per cent; 3 per cent of the BSP candidates are also in the same age group. Five per cent of the SDS candidates and one per cent of the BSP candidates are over 70 years old. The over-70 national representatives in the Ninth National Assembly accounted for 10.2 per cent. The women account for 7 per cent of the SDS candidates and for 14 per cent of the BSP candidates; the percentage of women at the Ninth National Assembly was 21.

FRG Poll Institute To Cover 10 Jun Elections

AU0206201190 Sofia BTA in English 1741 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Bonn, June 2 (BTA corr.)—INFAS, the most prestigious institute for public opinion inquiry of the Federal Republic of Germany, will contribute to the quick and competent coverage of the election results in Bulgaria on June 10.

As it was said here the first teams of sociologists and the respective technique are leaving for Bulgaria on Tuesday [5 June].

INFAS is considered to be a stable and reliable source for the results of elections carried here. The institute organized the all-round coverage of elections in the GDR in March while two months later its teams were in Bucharest.

Governmental Decree on Customs Regulations

AU0506204090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers adopted a decree on the customs procedures for export and import by individuals and sanctioned entities.

A customs tariff on the goods exported and imported by individuals, and a list of goods, banned for export by individuals, have been adopted on the basis of the decree.

It was decided that goods, cleared for export, will be taxed by a customs duty of 300 percent.

A differentiated approach has been adopted for 13 groups of imported goods. The predominant part of those goods will be subject to a 10-percent duty. Special attention was devoted to the import of private cars by local physical and judicial persons. A uniform customs procedure has been adopted. It is based on a differentiated approach toward the year of the car's production, and aimed at encouraging the export of newer cars. Thus, new cars are subject to 10-percent duty; cars not older than five years—20 percent; up to 10 years—30 percent; and above this, as well as cars with two-cycle engines—50 percent.

Cars with catalytic converters will be subject to duty reduced by 10 percent.

The customs duty does not include the amortization of the cars and their spare parts. The practice to pay the customs duty in foreign currency has been abolished.

Goods imported by local individuals for private and family use, which have not been listed in the customs regulations, are exempt.

The decree seeks to enhance control measures against the violators of the country's customs regulations.

Government Adopts Decrees on Economic Initiative

AU0506222890 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] In the process of preparing the transition to a market economy the Council of Ministers adopted several decrees related to changing and abolishing normative acts which limit the economic initiative of companies, other organizations, and citizens, or unjustly created privileged conditions for separate organizations and activities.

Decree No. 64 of the Council of Ministers of June 1990 [no specific date cited], totally or partialy abolishes 64 normative acts of the government. Most of them used to restrict the free fluctuation of labor resources, and the selection and training of cadres by the companies, or contained instructions on the central distribution of cadres with universityr and high school education, or graduate students. The privileges related to priority recruiting and utilizing manpower in separate branches and activities, have been abolished. Many normative acts which created a monopoly situation or improved economic conditions for separate companies and activities, such as banking, trade-supply activities, printing industry, and others, have been abolished.

Decrees on Compensation Payments, Financing

AU0106093690 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 30 May 90 p 2

["Extract" from DURZHAVEN VESTNIK No. 43]

[Excerpts] DURZHAVEN VESTNIK No. 43 published the following official documents: [passage omitted]

Council of Ministers Decree No. 48 of 18 May 1990, on amendments and addenda to Council of Ministers Decree No. 38 of 28 April 1990, is related to the order of distributing the one-time compensation payments for individuals who were repressed for political reasons after 1 January 1946. According to Article 3, the amount of the compensation also applies to the heirs of individuals who perished during mass repressive measures during the 1972-89 period in connection with the compulsory change of names to which a group of Bulgarian citizens was subjected. [passage omitted]

The Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] Supreme Council has published a report on its revenues and expenditures in 1989. The report states that, after 10 November 1989, the BSP has unmistakably distanced itself from its former system of financing. The BSP renounces subsidies from the 1990 state budget so long as the financing system for political parties has not been settled.

Different Versions on Silver 'Deal' Presented

AU0406143290 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 4 Jun 90

["Silver Deal: The Official View"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jun (BTA)—The deal was profitable. Under the effective legislation, the Foreign Trade Bank can legally transact business involving silver and other currency assets.

This is the opinion of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry Into the Abuses and the Violations of the Law in connection with the sensational disclosures of the opposition DEMOKRATSIYA daily in late March. The paper cited facts about the export of 39 tons of silver to Zurich. DEMOKRATSIYA traced the affair to the foreign trade company Intercommerce.

Ministry of Finance fiscal and tax inspectors carried out an inquiry into the case and found that under a contract dated March 16, 1987 between the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank and an intermediary, the Sofia-based agency of the Icomev Company, an amount of silver was sold and an amount of gold was bought at international prices. The experts said the transaction was carried out at a favourable exchange rate.

Contrary to the DEMOKRATSIYA assertion, the experts deny that Intercommerce was involved in the deal. Intercommerce does hold a controlling interest in the foreign Icomev Company, which has an agency in Sofia but is registered in Liechtenstein and has its head office there. The announcement says that a tax audit of Icomev is still in progress.

Mladenov Receives UK Businessman Robert Maxwell

AU0506141690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] On 5 June Petur Mladenov received the noted British businessman Robert Maxwell. On behalf of the Bulgarian people, our head of state thanked Robert Maxwell for the medicines and baby food he donated to Bulgaria, and pointed out that he will personally supervise their rapid and efficient distribution among the medical and social institutions in our country, which need them.

Petur Mladenov and Robert Maxwell exchanged opinions on the preelection situation in the country and on the conditions of peaceful and honest elections, that had been created.

The guest stated his intention to send a group of journalists from his newspaper, THE EUROPEAN, which

will observe the elections and will express their opinion on the elections' democratic character. Mr. Maxwell expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the newsprint he sent to Bulgaria had been distributed. According to his opinion, the fact that most of the newsprint had been allocated to the opposition mass media shows the striving of the president and the Government to ensure equal conditions for all parties, organizations, and movements. He again confirmed his readiness to continue his investments in Bulgaria.

Dienstbier: CSFR Wants To Remain in Pact

LD0506180990 Hamburg DPA in German 1720 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier described German unity as a fact. Dienstbier told Berlin's RIAS [Radio in the American Sector] radio today that his country also supports Germany remaining in NATO because it generally favors integrating states in larger communities. For the same reason, the CSFR itself wants to remain in the Warsaw Pact. Under present conditions, in which all members of the Pact are independent states, the alliance could become an instrument to keep the Soviet Union within the European process.

If the USSR were isolated and pushed back beyond the Asian border, then a Greater Russian nationalism might emerge, Dienstbier said. It is important, therefore, to keep it in Europe. For his country, the function of the Warsaw Pact could not be that of coordinating the disarmament negotiations. He added that it quite simply is better to negotiate disarmament between two groups than among 35 independent states. In this way, Prague could influence the Soviet Union's position on armament matters and could help shape the new European structures.

Dienstbier went on to say perestroyka in the Soviet Union is not reversible. Any attempt to hold up the development would lead to disaster. This would result in not one civil war, but several. The foreign minister stressed that even in this case, unthinkable for him, it would not halt the reforms in the CSFR or in other states of the former East Bloc.

Dienstbier Addresses Copenhagen CSCE Session

LD0506164190 Prague CTK in English 1425 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Copenhagen June 5 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier said today that Czechoslovakia is ready to surrender in the sphere of human rights a part of its sovereignty to a supranational body and accept its decisions.

Addressing a two-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the 35 CSCE countries which opened here today within the 2n[illegible] CSCE conference on human dimension running until the end of June, he added that Czechoslovakia also proposed that "the same should be done by all states that have acceded to the Helsinki documents".

Moreover, the Czechoslovak Government "has prepared a proposal on Czechoslovakia's accession to the optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights whose consideration will be one of the first tasks of the new parliament", Minister Dienstbier said.

"There is no doubt that also the question of future security structures of Europe that is now in a process of unification has a bearing on our deliberations", he pointed out, adding that "the quality of the potential threat is acquiring entirely new forms such as racism, anti-semitism, Xenophobia, nationalism manifesting itself in various ways, including chauvinism. Therefore, we should mutually commit ourselves to such conduct and such ways of supervision of compliance with the commitments enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act or formulated at the follow-up meeting that would prevent recurrence of violations of denials of anyone's human and civil rights", Jiri Dienstbier pointed out.

"It is my opinion", he went on to say, "that a number of European security projects, including the Czechoslovak initiative envisaging establishment of a European security commission as a step toward institutionalization of the Helsinki process, can create favourable preconditions for fulfilment of the tasks constituting what we call the human dimension of this process".

"One of the questions before us is that concerning the rights of the numerous national minorities which is now surfacing ever more often in Central and Eastern Europe", the Czechoslovak foreign minister stated. "Until now, a certain patronizing approach to this problem seems to persist: A state from whose ethnic community one or another national minority historically originates assumes to itself, on the basis of this national proximity, the right—or takes upon itself the obligation—to inspect the implementation of minority rights at its neighbours'. On the contrary, a state in whose territory a minority lives tends to accuse its neighbour of interfering in its internal affairs and inciting irredentism", Jiri Dienstbier said.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia would like to arrive together with all the 35 CSCE participating countries at "a more general solution to this problem and at the establishment of a system of rules and safeguards resting on collective and cooperative foundations, with use being made of the existing institutions, treaties and conventions in force".

In the framework of the Pentagonal Regional Group, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy have worked out a proposal on national minorities which has been submitted to this conference, Jiri Dienstbier said.

CSCE Envoy Proposes Military Budget Disclosures

LD0106181190 Prague CTK in English 1243 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Vienna June 1 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak chief delegate to the Vienna talks of the 35 CSCE signatory states on confidence- and security-building Ambassador Ladislav Balcar today presented a proposal on the exchange of information on military budgets and expenditures, co-authored by Poland.

The Czechoslovak initiative is based on a NATO proposal of February 1990 which it elaborated in the interest of greater "transparency" of military expenditures, including planned expenditures on military exercises and introduction of new conventional weapons systems.

This proposal and the Hungarian-Czechoslovak one on bilateral confidence- and security-building measures prove these three countries' interest in the adoption of a comprehensive document to be approved by a CSCE states' summit before the end of this year.

Havel Sends Message to CSCE Conference

LD0406201990 Prague CTK in English 1947 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Copenhagen June 4 (CTK)—Conditions have been created to change the sphere of the protection of human rights from a merciless arena into a sphere of a durable, regular and meaningful exchange of information and experiences aimed at creating universally valid norms and standards, said a message of Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel to participants in the CSCE Conference on Human Dimension taking place here.

The message was handed over here today to Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen by his Czechoslovak colleague Jiri Dienstbier.

Distorted understanding of detente as persistent silence on the other side's wilfulness has definitively ended and there is no obstacle towards a new chapter in the whole humanitarian sphere of the Helsinki process, the message said.

Soviet Spokesman: Security Initiative 'Positive'

LD0206131190 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Washington June 2 (CTK correspondent)—Soviet presidential spokesman Arkady Maslennikov has described Czechoslovakia's proposal to set up a European security commission as a positive contribution towards the search of a system in Europe that would be acceptable for all participating state in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

After Friday's American paper WASHINGTON POST reported the Soviet Union's suggestion to the USA to strengthen the Helsinki process and to set up a big council of Europe, the CTK correspondent here asked Mr Maslennikov to compare this suggestion with the Czechoslovak initiative. Mr Maslennikov stated that the basic platforms of the two concepts are similar in seeking a European security system different from the existing one which is based on the existence of military-political blocs. The Czechoslovak proposal is a positive contribution towards the search for a system in Europe that would be acceptable for all CSCE countries. At the same time, however, it must be seen that there are many different approaches to this issue and a common solution can be found only through mutual compromises and not by imposing one's own position upon others, Arkady Maslennikov said.

Ecological Impact of Soviet Pullout Assessed

LD0106162990 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The Czechoslovak Press Agency, CTK, published today results of deliberations of the mixed Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Ecological Aspects of the Withdrawal of Soviet Troops from Czechoslovakia. It is quite necessary to carry out hydro-geological investigations in all localities used by the Soviet Army.

Participation of experienced Soviet experts is necessary in the investigation. The participation of experts from the Soviet Union will be welcomed by the Czechoslovak side in calculating the cost of the relevant investigation. The Soviet side will follow recommendations of the Czechoslovak side in the removal of contaminated soil to designated sites. The ecological issue is not part of the premises and technical transfer protocols. The next session of the commission will be held on 28 June.

Diplomatic Ties With RSA Expected This Year

AU0306155890 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 31 May 90 p 2

[Unattributed Report: "Against Apartheid"]

[Text] An international conference called "South Africa in the 1990's—Europe's Role" organized by the Association of West European Parliaments Against Apartheid (AWEPAA) was held in Paris on 22 and 23 May. For the first time in the association's history, Czechoslovakia was represented. CSFR Deputy Foreign Minister Vera Bartoskova was present. In an interview with a CTK correspondent she said: "The participants in the conference supported the South African people's struggle for freedom and democracy and for the eradication of apartheid. They expressed their support for the continuation of sanctions against the Republic of South Africa and appraised the realistic line being adopted by President de Klerk. However, fears were also expressed about whether—in view of opposition from racists and black extremists—he will be successful in implementing his plans. On behalf of Czechoslovakia, we confirmed our negative stance toward apartheid and, at the same time, expressed our willingness to join in the existing systems of cooperation between the EC, UN agencies, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Talks are under way about establishing diplomatic ties between the CSFR and South Africa. We envisage that a consul general's office should be opened in Pretoria this year. The visit to be made to Czechoslovakia by Nelson Mandela, who was invited by President Vaclav Havel, should also be a significant event in relations between both countries."

New CP Reportedly Forms, Urges Election Boycott

LD0606082290 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0700 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Yesterday CTK received an appeal from (Jiri Sitar) that all Marxist-Leninists, of whom there are allegedly 67,845, boycott the elections. This person also said that a resolution had been sent to Ladislav Adamec, chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ], and Vasil Mohorita, first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, announcing the foundation of a Gottwald- style Communist Party with its own weekly KOMMUNIST. The appeal, according to (Sitar), was also signed by (Frantisek Moudry), (Emil Klenovec), and (Vojtech Zahradka) on behalf of the Club of Friendship with the Albanian People's Socialist Republic [Klub Pratelstvi s Albanskou Lidovou Socialstickou Republikou], the Club for the Rehabilitation of Stalin [Klub za Rehabilitaci Stalina], and the Victorious February Partisan Unit of People's Militia [Partyzansky oddil Lidovych Milici Vitez ny Februar].

Former Communist Party Official Bilak Arrested

LD0606102990 Prague CTK in English 0819 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Bratislava June 6 (CTK)—Police yesterday detained here former secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak who is suspected of serious criminal activity, the Slovak Ministry of the Interior announced yesterday. The public will be informed of further course of the investigation.

Former Deputy Interior Minister Detention Extended

LD0106170190 Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 1 (CTK)—The reasons for the detention of General Alojz Lorenc, former Czechoslovak first deputy minister of the interior, still exist. The chief military prosecutor of Prague has therefore decided to prolong the detention till July 3, 1990, spokesman for the chief military prosecution in Prague Jan Dubensky told CTK here today.

The legal two-month term of detention of General Alojz Lorenc in connection with the investigation of his role played on the November 17, 1989 events will have passed on June 3.

Attempted Assault on People's Party's Bartoncik

AU0606125490 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 5 Jun 90 p 1

["(MD)"-signed report: "Apropos the Assault on a Czechoslovak People's Party Representative"]

[Text] We found out from an eyewitness that at Saturday's [2 June] Christian youth meeting in Cikhaj an attempted assault had been made against a Czechoslovak People's Party representative. Therefore, we turned to Dr. J. Bartoncik, the party's chairman, who told us the following about the incident: "Shortly before the arrival of Interior Minister Dr. Richard Sacher, when I was speaking on the podium, a young man armed with a dagger attempted to get onto the stage. Thanks to a swift intervention by the meeting's organizers and participants, he was detained and handed over to the Public Security Corps."

Havel TV Address at End of Campaign

LD0506200590 Prague Television Service in Czech 1750 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Speech by President Vaclav Havel "at the close of the election campaign"; place not given—live]

[Text] Esteemed fellow citizens, dear friends: The public's uprising against the totalitarian system, which took place at the end of last year, carried me forward to the position in which I am now. At the same time the public entrusted me with the task of ensuring the preparation for free elections and to secure the freedom of these elections as its representative. I recall that I could see everywhere posters with the slogan, Havel, guarantee of free elections, and I know that following my election I promised from the balcony of Prague Castle that I would lead our country to free elections. I therefore considered free elections to be the main task of my period in this office.

In any case, this stay is limited by the forthcoming elections, for it must be the new, freely elected parliament that will elect the regular president, a president who will have the pleasure of enjoying the legitimately proven confidence of the citizens.

Free elections are almost upon us, and I would thus like to consider for a moment their purpose and the questions of what will come after them. The last elections that were worthy of such a name took place in our country in 1946. Even those elections, however, were not quite free because the electorate could only choose from among those parties that were selected for them beforehand and which were first placed within the framework of the so-called National Front, this first embyro of future totalitarianism. If we were to be precise, therefore, we would have to say that the first free elections in our country were in 1936, that is the year of my birth. What we will be taking part in this Friday and Saturday [8-9 June] is therefore something new for the vast majority of us. At the same time it is the first great test of our newly emerging democracy.

These elections will be truly free. They will also therefore be voluntary. Nothing will happen to anyone who does not take part. Nevertheless, I would like to ask all of you who want us to live in a democratic, independent, prosperous and truly federative state to take part in

them. By your participation you will be voting for democracy and freedom, by your nonparticipation you will, on the contrary, express your longing for the old order, or your indifference to your own fate.

At the same time I ask all members of electoral commissions, employees of national committees, as well as other volunteers to do all they can for these elections to be conducted properly and in an orderly manner so that no mistake, however small and unintentional, may cast a shadow upon them. This is important as a matter of principle.

We must first of all prove to ourselves that we are mature citizens, capable of taking the government of our affairs into our own hands. We must prove this to ourselves, and we must also prove it to the world, which will follow our elections under the strict eye of many foreign observers and numerous foreign journalists. Our participation in the elections and their orderly nature will decide whether the world community will accept us as an equal partner who knows what he wants and is able to communicate his will comprehensible, or whether we will become for them merely a disobedient child who rebels against his stepmother and is running away without knowing where.

It is entirely up to each of us and our conscience for which of the the parties, coalitions, and movements we will vote. The elections are secret, and only God will see how we voted. I would not betray the constitution or any law if I said whom I reccommend. But I will not. Primarily because I believe in reason, one's own judgement, and the ability to make viable decisions on the part of every Czechoslovak voter.

Five months of my stay in office—a very rich five months—have given me certain experiences thanks to which, I dare say, I am aware of the extent and complicated nature of the tasks which our country faces, and I know more about it than many of you. Responsibility for our joint future based on experience forces me to express yet another request which, of course, you may or may not comply with: Please, try to ignore general and attractive speaches, do not succumb to appealing promises, do not obey mere appeals to your various emotions. On the contrary, try to consider where you read names of the people you know you can trust.

Anyone who has learned grammar and spelling at school can write an appealing program today now that it is not a crime. There are not many people among us so far who stand and have always stood wholeheartedly behind their efforts to improve general conditions, and who are concerned with something more than the enticing participation in power. I ask you to try and elect this type of person. Please try to elect such parties and movements that you are certain will be able to follow up the work of the government of national consensus and continue in the great work of rebuilding our state which was begun by this government. Please try and select those ballot papers on which you find the names of people who resisted totalitarianism, or who were in open conflict with it. Those people did not do what they did as a result of longing for personal benefit, for they could not have known how it would all end. They are thus a decisively better political guarantee of democratic development than those who appeared once the battle had been won. Please try also to elect those you know well from your area and about whom you know that they habitually tell the truth and that they do not change color every week.

Our new parliaments will emerge from the elections before us as the true and legitimate representatives of the public's will. The composition of the new national governments and of the federal government will also depend on the results of these elections and on the composition of the representative bodies that will emerge from them. As president of the republic, I appoint the federal government. I must appoint such a government whose members will reflect the result of the elections, a government that will have the stable confidence of the parliament, a government that, to the best of my knowledge and conscience, will be a good, strong and efficient government.

I am aware that in the difficult two-year period which we face the federal government will play an important role, more important than later, when all the necessary foundations of your federative state have truly been laid. It is all the more important for this government to be a good team of expert, courageous and level- headed, unselfish and tolerant people, a team that will be capable of leading our country through the complicated period of transformation of a totalitarian system into a democratic system.

To set up, together with the premier, the federal government that will fulfill all these requirements will by no means be easy. For me personally, it will be my greatest political test to date, the test which, among other things, will show me whether I can continue to stay in office or not. If I am unable to appoint the government that I know will be good and whose program statement will also gain the unequivocal support of the Federal Assembly, then it will be a sign that I am incapable of being president. The responsibility which I undertook when I said that I will lead this country to free elections does not end in saying that the day after tomorrow we will freely cast our ballot papers into the ballot boxes. It also involves the duty I am talking about here. This is, the duty to set up the government which will have the trust of parliament and which will be good. It is only when this is possible that I will be able to tell you with calm conscience that I have fulfilled the task you entrusted to me. I firmly believe that I will fulfill this task. I firmly believe that the beautiful adventure which we have experienced in the last few months will end well. I firmly believe that we will elect such a parliament that will be able, in cooperation with a wise and quick acting government, to create and adopt wisely and quickly the numerous new laws that have to be adopted. I firmly believe that in conclusion of my term of office the federal government will approve such a constitution that will

enjoy the general consent of our two peoples. I firmly believe that we will elect as our representatives the people who will be able to resolve quickly, expertly and with a statesman's overview all the complex problems which we inherited from the 40 years of totalitarian rule. I firmly believe, dear fellow citizens, that by your participation in the elections and your vote you will vote for truth and hope. I rely on you at least as much as you have recently relied on me.

I have heard many times in various parts of our republic the following sentence: We keep our fingers crossed for you. Allow me to borrow this sentence from you now and to end my brief deliberation as follows: I keep my fingers crossed for you.

Preelection TV Roundtable Program 4 Jun

AU0506135290

[Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak from 1835-2030 GMT on 4 June broadcasts a live "Preelection Meeting" involving 21 representatives from the political parties and movements participating in the 8 June elections. The program is presented by Czechoslovak Television's parliamentary correspondents. The main issues concern the aim of the elections, democracy, freedom, and the tasks facing the new government.

The participants are: Josef Bartoncik (Christian Democratic Union, KDU); Josef Kropacek (Party of Beer Aficionados); Jaroslav Tuma (Social Democratic Party, SDS); Vaclav Tomis (Movement for Self- Governing Democracy—Society for Moravia and Silesia); Alexandr Ort (Movement for Czechoslovak Understanding, HCP); Juraj Mesik (Green Party); Jan Carnogursky (Christian Democratic Movement, KDH); Marian Andel (Slovak National Party, SNS); Pavel Smutny (Czechoslovak Democratic Forum, CDF); Stanislav Gawlik (Coexistence, Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement); Eleonora Slavickova (Alliance of Farmers and the Countryside); Lubomir Ledl (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, CPCZ); Jaroslav Klouda (Electoral Alliance of Special Interest Groups in the Czech Republic); Jaroslav Samek (Popular Democratic Party and the Association for the Republic-Republican Party of Czechoslovakia); Milos Zeman (Civic Forum, OF); Jiri Kotas (Free Block); Peter Zajac (Public Against Violence, VPN); John Bok (Movement for Civil Liberties, HOS); Jiri Vyvadil (Czechoslovak Socialist Party, CSS); Stefan Pauliny (Democratic Party, DS); and Josef Sirotnak (Freedom Party).

The parties' representatives are each given an opportunity to state their party's views on the issue under discussion. Each representative has a maximum of two minutes to state his case. The moderators have the right to intervene if the debate's participants exceed the time allotted to them.

First, the participants state their views on democracy in Czechoslovakia's reorganized political system. The representatives make their statements in turn according to their number on the candidate list.

According to Josef Bartoncik (KDU), a decisive role will have to be played by "a strong and extremely well qualified parliament."

Jan Carnogursky (KDH) considers his party to be one of the guarantors of democracy in Czechoslovakia. He mentions that it is part of the European Christian Democratic movement and that it was and is a "diehard opponent of the very antithesis of democracy, that is, it is an opponent of communism."

Lubomir Ledl (CPCZ) states that all parties and movements have acknowledged the aftermath of 17 November 1989 and the removal of the one party system. The Communists are also in agreement with this. Ledl feels that the elections are an extremely important step out of which a parliament capable of dealing with society's future will arise.

Milos Zeman (OF) comments that a lot has been said about democracy and that the former regime also used to say a lot about it. He adds that "democracy is an everyday matter for every citizen" and that it is "every citizen's share in dealing with public issues." Democracy is also about electing people to run the country and about being able to have some control over how they do it.

Peter Zajac (VPN) says that responsibility plays a role in democracy and should characterize the process of further democratization in Czechoslovakia.

According to Jiri Vyvadil (CSS), the future parliament should be truly pluralist and strong enough to prevent one party from having a monopoly on power.

The next issue to be discussed concerns democracy and freedom. One of the presenters asks what measures should be taken to prevent anarchy as some people now feel that everything is permitted on account of the aftermath of the 17 November events. This part of the program involves a free discussion in which those participants who want to are given an opportunity to air their views.

The second hour of the program is opened when one of the presenters asks the participants to outline what they think the situation in the country will be like after the elections; what kind of system will evolve, should there be a federation or a confederation. This part of the program is also intended to be a free discussion, but as the participants cannot agree among themselves about who should speak first, the presenters invite them to make their statements in turn. This is again in accordance with their number on the candidate list.

The program is concluded with the participants being given an opportunity to state what they would like to do and what they would change should they be elected to the new parliament. The presenters decide who is to speak

and each participant is permitted approximately one minute to make his statement.

Parties Air Election Broadcasts

CPCZ on Political Aims

LD0506124390

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 0850 GMT on 5 May broadcasts a five-minute election broadcast by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ). The program begins with a recording of the party's signature tune, following which the announcer says: "We have asked CPCZ candidates for deputy what they especially liked about our election campaign." A variety of voices respond with the following single sentence answers: "Its good organization; the fact that it only lasted 40 days; it has shown that we mean business; the good qualities of our candidates; the rational attitude of rationally thinking citizens; the fact that the people are not as hard on us as the mass media." These remarks are followed by another playing of the party's signature tune, after which the announcer says:

"And now we shall acquaint you with the full text of a letter which the leadership of our party is sending to all CPCZ members: Esteemed comrades! In a few days we shall be deciding jointly about our future, about the future of our country. We all wish for it to be better and happier. The CPCZ is entering the elections as one of many political parties. It wants to defend and assert the interests and rights of those who by their hands and their skill are creating both material and intellectual wealth. Democratic socialism is its goal.

"The position of the CPCZ is not simple. Many people are accusing it, attacking it. The dissemination of half-truths, lies, and fabrications strives, in its extreme, for the party to be outlawed. The work of several generations is being belittled. But surely not everything which has been done in our country in the past was bad and useless? Surely it has not brought for this society only an economic, intellectual, and moral decline as is being claimed often at present? We believe that you will not succumb to this misinformation or possible provocations, which have the clear aim of disintegrating the party.

"We are aware of the mistakes and errors comitted by our party, but at the same time we are convinced that we shall be able to implement the fundamental changes that we began at the extraordinary congress of the CPCZ last December. We want the CPCZ to become a party which is working in the interest of people, with people, and for people. We do not wish for any monopoly of power. We are in favor of true democracy. It is, however, not possible without pluralism. Do compare, do think about various programs, about who and how he is trying to win your vote. It is up to every one of us to make a free choice.

"The aim of the CPCZ is to be a new party, a party which will have a chance to share in the decisionmaking about our present and our future, which we see as a socially just society which will first of all think about man, his rights, the possibility of using his initiative, taking part in decisionmaking and the administration of public affairs, about the equality of chances, the free and creative development of his abilities and talents. We want to move along this path and for this we need your support, your vote. We hope that you will go with us.

"Signed by Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Mohorita, Jiri Machalik, and Peter Weiss." Then follows another playing of the party's signature tune after which the announcer says:

"And now an announcement for RUDE PRAVO readers: The shortage of copies of the daily is not caused by the editorial office or by the leadership of the CPCZ. The amount of paper for printing allocated by state organs to RUDE PRAVO, even though it is formally compatible with other parties, does not cover the demand for this daily. The situation has also been further complicated by the fact that as a consequence of publishing two new dailies, HOSPODARSKE NOVINY and the OBCANSKY DENIK, the production capacity for RUDE PRAVO has been reduced in the Prague printing works. The RUDE PRAVO editorial office is doing everything possible for the situation to improve gradually."

Green Party Broadcast

LD0506102790

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 0315 GMT on 5 June carries a five-minute election broadcast on behalf of the Green Party [Strana Zelenych].

The broadcast sums up the reasons for the party's emergence, which was to make it possible, after years of neglect, to protect and shape the environment by political means. This was the only way of saving Czechoslovakia from falling into the abyss of ecological catastrophe. The current state of the environment is serious enough not to delay tackling the problem and to wait until the treasury is full again thanks to economic reforms.

Two basic prerequisites however must be ensured: The primary one lies in the restructuring of the Czechoslovak economy and in the switch to a market economy. This means closing down ineffective and ecologically harmful production. The road to prosperity lies in the sale of ideas and skills. This will enable the country to acquire resources for the second step, which is the systematic promotion of ecological programs.

The Green Party is aware that the remedy will be difficult but the future of our chidren is at stake. It is not a question of right or left, but of life. This is why the party is in favor of cooperating with all parties and

movements which are serious about putting right the present state of the environment, with the exception of the Communist Party because it bears responsibility for the overall decline. If that party is now proclaiming its willingness to turn Czechoslovakia into a flowering cherry orchard, this amounts to a naive attempt to make use of its own mistakes in the election campaign.

The Green Party is not interested in ministerial seats. Its concern is to ensure that experts and able organizers who respect the pluralism of views are put in key positions. The party is not unmindful of the overall moral and ethical climate of our society. Therefore, the program of the Greens goes significantly beyond ecology. This is essential if the country is to attain a full and happy life with all values which are part of it. The Green Party intends to work toward this end on the political arena and this is why it is asking for the public's vote.

Democratic Forum 'Final' Election Broadcast

LD0506114590

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 0415 GMT on 5 Jun broadcasts a five-minute "final" election broadcast by the Czechoslovak Democratic Forum presented by party chairman Dr. Jiri Kopranek. He begins by expressing disappointment with the overall tone of the election campaign which, he says, amounted to a public relations and self-admiration exercise by individual parties rather than a mutual confrontation of views and ideas. The Czechoslovak Democratic Forum, the speaker continues, believed that the left would go into the elections united.

"Regettably," Kopranek says, "the generals of revival to whom the Democratic Forum wanted to provide troops decided to swap the certainty of the election of eight candidates within the Civic Forum framework for the uncertainty of a real election fight. They were also indecisive at the time when they had been playing a dangerous game of poker in rail cars in Cierna nad Tissou, and they failed to inform the nation about the risk this had involved when the nation had trusted them at that time. Regrettably, their courage has failed now as well."

The Social Democrats are convulsed in their own internal conflicts and instead of focusing on the future, they have been looking back to the past when the party was swallowed up by communists. Thus the left has entered the elections in a fragmented state. The Social Democrats, thanks to the infusion of dollars, succeeded in plastering the whole country with their posters and promises—there are us, the Czechoslovak Democratic Forum, and the communists, who have been attempting to present themselves as a dubious messenger of the left. The Democratic Forum does not want either to lie or to use inflammatory language but only to give an alternative to voters, and it is they who must judge whether it is a realistic one, Kopranek concludes.

Democratic Party Broadcast

LD0506181790

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Slovak at 0940 GMT on 5 June carries a five-minute election broadcast by the Democratic Party. Dr. Martin Kvetko, chairman of the Democratic Party, asks voters to realize that their decision is of an enormous and even fateful importance. By voting, people are sharing in the creation of new democratic processes, the accomplishment of national sovereignty, and the direction of the republic's federal arrangement on the principle of equality.

He says that the question is not who is more or who is less in favor of Slovak sovereignty, for it has already been achieved and will become an absolute reality. He asks voters to rally round the party program, which rejects totalitarianism both on the right and the left. He says it is a program to build a healthy system of public life, harmonious relations within the family of the Slovak nation, and to restore healthy relations among people and human dignity.

The party has been under attack recently. It has been accused of things which the Democratic Party has had nothing in common with either in the past or at present. People say that the federation has failed without realizing that a federation could not and indeed did not exist under the rule of a single party with its notorious democratic centralism. Kvetko repudiates claims that national legislative, executive, and governing bodies cannot exist in a federation. Slovakia needs a comprehensive cultural, social, and effective program which the party's critics have not mentioned at all, thinking that cheap, radical phrases will suffice, he says.

Kvetko says that the elections are of international political significance. The country's friends in the West are watching us attentively to see whether the country will succeed in building a solid democratic system, which will provide a guarantee that they will assist us, invest in the country, and thus help us to build a happy future. He asks the voters to help the party and give it their confidence and thus help to implement the program for a strong Slovakia in a healthy federation.

Slovak National Party Assesses Campaign

LD0506123190

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Slovak at 0515 GMT on 5 June broadcasts a five-minute election spot by the Slovak National Party [Slovenska narodna strana]. Party Chairman Vitazoslav Moric, asked to assess the election campaign and its results, says that it was almost incredible how in such a short time the party succeeded in mobilizing the Slovak nation and in awakening those hesitant and suppressed in tackling Slovak national questions. Official statistics have shown a threefold increase in the popularity of the Slovak National Party. The party's own canvassing results are even better.

Many people have told party canvassers that they are still afraid to declare themselves for the party openly, but nonetheless are going to vote for it. It is a terrible thought that Slovaks in Slovakia are afraid to voice their rights and views freely. This is why the party will redouble its efforts during the last days of the campaign to orient the nation on this historic moment of deciding on its constitutional framework, on Slovakia's position in the confederation of European states, on ensuring that Slovaks are masters in their homeland, that they themselves tackle social, economic, and spiritual questions in accordance with the will of the nation, and on tackling satisfactorily the problems of all social groups and stratas. The party declares itself openly in favor of the political and economic independence of Slovakia. Asked what surprised him most during the campaign, the chairman says that the party is following with special interest the life of Slovaks in southern Slovakia. He expressed surprise at the irredentist demands of Hungarian movements and initiatives, and at the disguise in which they appear before the public. This has only mobilized and united Slovaks.

He expresses further surprise at how ill-intentioned some parties were in conducting their campaign, attributing remarks to the party which it never made. He expects the elections to be peaceful and that all Slovaks will go to the polls. He hopes that voters will give their votes to the party, which will carry through a comprehensive development of Slovakia and meet the needs of Slovaks, a party that will not fail the nation.

Independent Initiative Members Interviewed

LD0206201790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The Hungarians in Slovakia formed parties to take part in the electoral campaign. Peter Marvanyi interviewed three representatives of the Independent Hungarian Initiative [Fueggetlen Magyar Kezdemenyezes, FMK], (Laszlo Ollos), (Laszlo Barak), and (Laszlo Arnak), on the political map of Slovakia.

[Begin recording] [Marvanyi] The FMK was formed on 18 November [1989]. On the day following the outbreak of the revolution, was this the first bourgeois organization in the whole of Czechoslovakia? Before the Civic Forum?

[Unidentified speaker] That is so; the FMK is a liberal, democratic organization. This today is more or less the same in the whole of Central Europe, from Poland through Czechoslovakia, to Hungary, where the liberal, democratic ideological currents fundamentally aim at establishing smaller units in society and dismantling the large units of the party state.

[Marvanyi] Is there another large Hungarian organization in Slovakia?

[Unidentified speaker] There are two other Hungarian organizations: The Coexistence [Egyuetteles] and the Hungarian Christian Democratic [Magyar Kereszteny Demokrata] organizations. Coexistence is the gathering place of those forces aiming to collect together not only the Hungarian, but the Ukrainian, Polish, and German nationality electors as well, on nationality basis. So we are talking about a political organization where the decisive factor is the question of nationality.

In contrast to this, for the FMK, although we are a Hungarian political organization, this is not the first priority. The political credo of the movement is the first priority.

[Marvanyi] So, we can say you are holding the building of democracy, the democratic transformation to be of primary importance and regard the solution of the questions of ethnic minorities as a consequence of this.

[Unidentified speaker] No, we cannot say this so categorically. We do not see priorities in either questions, so we think the two—building democracy and solving the ethnic minorities' problems—must proceed hand-in-hand; we cannot separate these two. For us it is obvious that without democracy the problems of the minorities cannot be solved and there will not be a true democracy if the ethnic minorities' problems are not solved.

[Unidentified speaker] The FMK wishes to achieve the establishment of the rights of the ethnic minorities by running in the elections on a joint platform with the Public Against Violence Slovak movement. This is why we joined in an election coalition with them, who played the same role in Slovakia, than the Civic Forum in the Czech lands. [sentence as heard] That is a strong political force; we foresee the recognition and guaranteeing of the rights of the ethnic minorities in such a way that we stand together with this majority Slovakian political movement at the elections in the hope that afterward, in parliament, we will be able to continue the cooperation, which so far has worked well.

[Unidentified speaker] Public Against Violence is the political force among the many political forces in Slovakia that did start the revolution in Slovakia and whose statements on the ethnic minorities, so far, were nearest to the European norms.

[Marvanyi] We can conclude from all these that, contrary to for example Romania, Czechoslovakia or Slovakia, the position of the Hungarians at the elections will not be uniform or united.

[Unidentified speaker] Not uniform to such an extent that, so far we only mentioned three organizations, but the Hungarians in Czechoslovakia are divided not only between three organizations, because, quite a number of them remained in the Communist Party, and can be expected to vote for it. Another part of the Hungarians will vote for parties like the Greens or perhaps the Social Democrats.

[Unidentified speaker] We would like to achieve certain parliamentary representation. So, in coalition with the Public Against Violence movement, we have the opportunity, we, the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia, to get the most likely members into parliament.

[Marvanyi] Even if you get into parliament, you will be working or will be forced to work in the shadow of another party?

[Unidentified speaker] We will not be forced to do so; we made an election coalition pact with another party.

[Marvanyi] But they are likely to be the majority in this coalition?

[Unidentified speaker] This places no obligations on us as to how our representatives will behave in parliament is our affair.

[Unidentified speaker] Here we would like to return to the political direction we chose, which is a great adventure, and which is aiming to ensure there will not be a united Hungarian front against which a united Slovakian front would be formed. If this happened, this united Hungarian front, those watching from the sidelines, could provide spectacular parliamentary debates and scandals, but substantive achievements could not be made against a united Slovak block.

Therefore, we must, based on the platform of European values, assist the development of a political climate among the Slovaks, which will aim at the solution of the ethnic problems at a European level. The problems of the ethnic minorities in Czechoslovakia will not otherwise be solved. [passage omitted on rumors about situation of Hungarians in Czechoslovakia, saying they are in no way comparable to that in Romania]

[Unidentified speaker] The situation is not completely peaceful, but in Slovakia, the situation did not develop—and this is to some extent thanks to this coalition—that Hungarians in Czechoslovakia would be threatened with centrally organized pogroms. Some such attempts were made, but partly with our Slovak contacts we succeeded in preventing these. [passage omitted on what information people in Hungary get from the situation in Czechoslovakia] Every responsible political force in Hungary should refrain from such steps or acts that could push public opinion toward the extremes in Hungary or the neighboring countries. We understand some form of public movement is planned in Hungary in connection with the Treaty of Trianon. This will be made use of by those political forces, for example in Czechoslovakia, as part of their electoral campaign, which today represent in Slovakia the most extreme nationalistic views.

These parties do not now represent a serious political force, but it is conceivable that this action could add significant percentages to their votes during the elections. [end recording]

Czech Group Advocates pre-1948 Ownership Rights

LD0106164390 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The Union of Private Owners of Agricultural Land, Forests, and Waters of the Czech Republic [svaz soukromych vlastniku zemedelske pudy, lesu a vod ceske republiky] based in Plzen was registered today at the Czech Interior Ministry. Its aim is the reinstating of ownership rights from the pre-1948 period and protecting the rights of its members.

Mlynar Denies BBC Report on Role in Nov Events

AU0506130890

[Editorial Report] Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech on 1 June on page 2 carries a 500-word "zc"-signed London dispatch on a BBC television documentary, entitled "Czechoslovak Checkmate," broadcast on 30 May. According to the dispatch, the program dealt with the background of the 17 November events in Czechoslovakia and intimated that the aim of the "plotters" of the events was to replace the then party and state leadership by a new, but still communist, leadership. The plotters reportedly included persons from the former party leadership (Rudolf Hegenbart), from the State Security (General Lorenc), as well as "representatives of the KGB in Prague." Their "candidate for the post of new party leader was Zdenek Mlynar who, however, did not accept the offer."

The account of the BBC documentary is followed by the following report: "Professor Zdenek Mlynar, who is currently in Prague, handed over to CTK the following statement: 'The reports being spread about my person from London are untrue. I declare that I have never conducted any talks with anyone about my holding of any functions in Czechoslovakia.'"

Interior Minister Update on Prague Bombing Inquiry

LD0406204590 Prague Television Service in Czech 1752 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Interview with Interior Minister Richard Sacher by Jiri Kanturek, director general of Czechoslovak TV, in the Czechoslovak TV studio—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Kanturek] On Saturday afternoon our entire public was alarmed by the explosion at Old Town Square. In the studio today is Federal Minister of Interior Dr. Richard Sacher. We would like to ask you, Mr. Minister, if there are any new facts about this affair which you could tell our viewers?

[Sacher] First I would like to say that our experts investigation so far has revealed that the steel which the unusual pipe was made of is of 10/11 class. We were

however unable to make any further specific identification of this pipe. We are now awaiting help from citizens—as to where anyone could have seen such an object. During the night the experts completed their analysis of the explosive material. It emerged that it was black powder with a high explosive force. It is not clear whether it was homemade or factory made. The charge was detonated by seven batteries with the trigger mechanism of an alarm clock.

A new finding, which is very significant for us, is the fact that we succeeded in fully identifying the bag in which the charge was placed. This bag was identified from the remains of a charred bag and it looks like this: It has two red stripes on the sides, a black stripe in the middle, it has tricolor straps and the other side of this bag is largely grey. We think that this is one of the most important findings and this finding at the present time fully corresponds to a witnesses' statement. By midnight 22 citizens had come forward and dozens and dozens more have come forward since this morning. This shows that our people, our public, want to cooperate with us on this, on this extremely dangerous terrorist act. [passage omitted: details about glass beads belonging to school children in the square and the numbers of people questioned and detained by the police]

[Kanturek] There is also a picture here.

[Sacher] Yes I have brought a picture into the studio and I would like to comment on it. I would like to ask our citizens to have a good look at the picture and anyone who recognizes this scene in Prague or very near Prague should call the well-known number. We would be very grateful. [passage omitted providing detailed description of the picture of a house near playing fileds and railway line]

[Kanturek] Thank you, and I would like to say Mr. Minister that the event in Old Town Square was something which played a very negative role before the elections. Someone is really trying to frighten us. President Havel reacted by saying that we must show our srength now and we must not show weakness. Because we are four days away my question is: What security measures is your sector taking to ensure that the elections take place calmly and with dignity and that no incidents take place?

[Sacher] There is no doubt that this action is politically timed. The elections are taking place at a time when the security situation in our state has deteriorated markedly. There has been a growth in crime against property, violent and organized crime. Since the beginning of the year we have had about 600 telephone calls about terrorist attacks. I would like to say that we have designated the necessary manpower and facilities and we have various groups prepared to ensure that the elections take place without problems. The Federal Ministry of Interior Operational Command, commanded by First Deputy Major General Andrej Samel, is already in operation.

[Kanturek] I will extend the question. We have many times stated this in our programs and it appears in discussions. We need to feel that our security—and I will use the word of the future—the police, are truly able to protect the citizens, that we must not live with the feeling of fear caused by such actions as the one attempted in Old Town Square. So my final question is: What do you think we should do and what must be done so that the prestige of our security, the police—I will use the word again—is increased?

[Sacher] I think that there are tasks for both sides. I understand the fact that our public does not always trust the security apparatus. But on the other hand if our police are to take action it must work in a certain sociopolitical climate of trust. If one of our criminal investigators is taking action and the perpetrator calls out—I am being arrested by State Security—and the citizens leap on the investigator and beat him up, then next time he will probably pretend that he didn't see anything. And he is protecting the property, health, and lives of our citizens and this is not possible without the ties of trust and checks by the citizens commission. This involvement by citizens in the security apparatus can overcome the mistrust which has been piling up for many years.

[Kanturek] Thank you, Mr. Minister, for the short interview. [passage omitted on the police doing everything they can; appeal to citizens who may know something to come forward]

Sacher Criticizes Handling of Prison Rebellion

AU0306171990 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 31 May 90 pp 1, 4

[CTK report: "Tackling a Critical Situation"]

[Excerpts] Prague— "The situation in our prisons is such that the Rapid Deployment Force is tackling problems which, in the view of the Ministry of Interior, should not have occurred in the first place," Interior Minister Richard Sacher told a news conference yesterday [30 May].

"We believe that the measures taken by the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic are incompetent, inefficient, and could not therefore help suppress the convicts' mutiny in the Prague-Ruzyne prison. Members of the Corrective Education Corps have not behaved the way they should to cope with the situation. They are often indifferent to the illegal activities of inmates and do not use their authority to the full extent. This leads to critical situations, which must be solved by the deployment of special squads." [passage omitted]

Many questions were raised at the news conference which the Ministry of Interior is not competent to answer and which ought to be answered by officials of the Czech Republic Ministry of Justice, who are responsible for prisons. These questions concerned mainly the fact that, for several days, the revolting prisoners were

able to talk without any constraints with their relatives and friends before the prison gate, to receive parcels, etc. [passage omitted]

CTK correspondent R. Gallo spoke to D. Buresova, minister of justice of the Czech Republic, about the causes of the prisoners' discontent.

[Gallo] Do you avail yourself of any reports suggesting that the mutinies have been directly instigated by prison wardens?

[Buresova] No. I assure you that, if we learned anything about this, we would pass on the matter to the Military Prosecutor's Office without delay.

[Gallo] A report drawn up by your ministry about the situation in the establishments of corrective education mentions that some members of the Corrective Education Corps evade any conflicts with prisoners. They fear that the prisoners will then bring charges against them and that they will be punished.

[Buresova] We do have certain indications of the prison wardens' passivity. As members of the Corrective Education Corps, they must discharge their duties, however.

[Gallo] What is your opinion on the unwillingness of wardens to help liquidate Monday's mutiny at Ruzyne?

[Buresova] You should realize that they are trained as wardens. They know a few grips but they are have not been trained to cope with similar situations. They cannot be blamed for not being able to do what the Rapid Deployment Force can do.

[Gallo] What is the situation in the Corrective Education Corps?

[Buresova] About 600 people have left the corps, including those who misused their powers. Some of them are also being prosecuted. Those who have been proven guilty of some wrongdoing must not come into contact with persons who are in custody or with convicts. The screening of people who do come into contact with them will continue.

* Minister Views Problems Facing Agriculture

90CH0111B Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Engineer Jan Vodehnal, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Republic, by Zdenek Hoffmann; place and date not given: "About Land and Countryside"—first paragraph is RUDE PRAVO introduction]

[Text] In the past agriculture used to be characterized as a stabilizing factor of our national economy. In terms of ecology and often also of economy and production, that statement has serious flaws. We discussed with Eng. Jan Vodehnal, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Republic, to what extent it may, or may not, be justified.

[Hoffman] Mr. Minister, for starters please permit me this question. Where do you live?

[Vodehnal] During the week in Prague, on weekends, whenever possible, in my home in Dolni Ujezd in the region of East Bohemia. Why do you ask?

[Hoffman] It so happens that after a while some people get somewhat "uprooted" and forget their birthplace.

[Vodehnal] I do not think that this applies to me.

[Hoffman] Let us go back to your trips home; when you drive through the familiar countryside, do you like what you see?

[Vodehnal] Insensitive interferences often affected our countryside and upset its aesthetic and ecological balance. This does not mean only new buildings—be they industrial, residential or agricultural—but also the mass-scale organization of our lands, which changed the character of our agricultural countryside. As it follows from the actions of our ecological council, we intend to restore the balance in our countryside as soon as possible. It cannot be done tomorrow; it will be neither easy nor cheap, but we must do it.

[Hoffman] Can we obtain sufficient work forces and funds for that?

[Vodehnal] Work forces are available, but the problem of funds is more difficult. We want persons guilty of the insensitive and short-sighted intrusion in the country to undo the damage. Therefore, the programs of our state land-reclamation administration are stipulated in this new way. We are well aware that in the past years precisely land reclamation programs were unilaterally subordinated to imposed production quotas and technological considerations of agricultural mass production and thus, environmental protection went begging. This must change radically, as was unambiguously decided at a recent consultation concerning the future of land reclamation. We have enough experts who understand their new mission and who are looking forward to their task.

[Hoffman] What is the situation in terms of funds?

[Vodehnal] This is a more complicated issue. Until now we had available about Kcs 50 million annually for necessary projects of general land reclamation but this year it was cut by Kcs 20 million. Such an amount will be greatly missed. Moreover, our subsidies have been cut. Every economically advanced state grants subsidies to their agriculture. This fact was ignored in various more or less informed discussions. For the current year 13 percent of our ministry's demands have been cut. We shall try to get adjusted to that.

[Hoffman] Our agriculture is affected by industrial pollution...

[Vodehnal] More than we often would like to admit. According to estimates, 440 kg of heterogeneous substances fall annually on each hectare of land and then enter also the food chain. Furthermore, these effects are heightened in individual locations by industrial and residential waste. This results, among other things, in 6 to 12 percent decreases in the yields of grain crops, in 12 to 25 percent drops in multi-annual fodder crops, and up to one third lower yields of root crops. For instance, the area along the Elbe River, which is considered a very fertile strip of our country, is one of regions with highly damaged environment partly due to the power plant in Opatovice which annually "generates" 39,900 tons of sulfur oxide and 36,930 tons of solid emissions; furthermore, the 300-meter high smokestack of the power plant in Chvaletice spews its "greetings" in the form of 86,000 tons of sulfur oxide and 37,000 tons of nitrogen oxide. In addition, we see this pollution not only in the nearest vicinity but also in the fields of the Czech-Moravian Highlands as well as in the Orlicke Mountains.

[Hoffman] Could this be the answer to the comparison of yields produced by foremost farmers abroad with those of our cooperatives and state farms?

[Vodehnal] To some extent, it may be. But to view the achievable resources solely from this perspective and to ignore our lapses in discipline and in application of modern scientific achievements would be just as shortsighted as the pursuit of high yields without any consideration of its ecological and economic implications. We have much to learn.

[Hoffman] I should like to go back to land which is called the basic means of production. What is its condition?

[Vodehnal] I should be glad if we would stop looking at our land merely as a means of production. After all, it is an integral part of our home and our life. It will not benefit us unless we care for it and do not exploit it brazenly. It does not speak well for anyone that 54 percent of arable land in the Czech Republic is endangered by water erosion and another 32,000 hectares by wind erosion. If we add to that 1,200 thousand hectares of highly compacted land, we get the answer why the yields are not increasing proportionally with the amount of the fertilizers we are using. Therefore, in the name of the farmers' horse sense I call for land preservation and for environmental protection...

[Hoffman] However, the solution does not depend on farmers alone...

[Vodehnal] As much as 70 percent of our agriculture depends on inputs whose type, selection and quality cannot be essentially affected by farmers. I can offer you some examples: Who determines the prices of tractors, their weight and power? Who is responsible for the quality of pesticides, their non-toxicity to human health, and their effectivity? I could go on and on. Today, as we are standing things gradually on their feet, we must realize that one branch directly affects another, one operation either cancels or enhances another, one measure sets off a chain reaction in areas where we would never expect it. Therefore, let us not look at agriculture and ecology in a simplistic and naive manner. Our land, countryside, environment and ourselves constitute a single indivisible unit.

[Hoffman] Thank you for the interview.

Agriculture Minister Views Current Problems

LD0506181890 Prague CTK in English 1253 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 5 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Minister of Agriculture and Food Rudolf Kutnar told newsmen here today that the ministry intends to present to the government by July 31 a draft concept that would reflect the reform in the Czechoslovak economy in the agro-food complex.

Rudolf Kutnar wants to base the future work of the ministry on the following principles - to gradually but fully open market relations in agriculture, to open Czechoslovakia's agriculture to foreign countries, create better economic conditions in the vegetable production, strengthen the influence of the enterprise and research sphere of agriculture and create equal conditions for all producers.

The ministry has inherited many problems, which will have to be tackled urgently, for instance deformed prices in agriculture connected with the considerable amount of subsidies. The minister criticized the planned changes of retail prices the impact of which would be compensated only in low-income strata not generally, emphasizing that such changes postpone a real price solution to the future.

He also spoke of the impacts of higher prices of beef, which will result in reduction of its consumption by 20 per cent.

Rudolf Kutnar expressed his interest in the construction of an incinerating plant but the project will be decided by the government. He said that there is no great interest in private enterprise in agriculture but in his opinion, the situation will change in connection with expected changes on the market of labour. Private farmers can greatly help Czechoslovak agriculture but cooperative and state farms will be the basis of agricultural production for yet a long time.

Komarek Briefs Press on 31 May Government Session

LD0106155890 Prague CTK in English 1958 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Prague May 31 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Valtr Komarek said at a press conference following today's session of the Czechoslovak Government that the low quality of management is in Czechoslovakia the main brake of cooperation with foreign firms.

The Czechoslovak Government therefore discussed a proposal to establish a central European university in Prague and in all- European university of post-graduate studies in Bratislava. This proposal stems from foreign offers to help Czechoslovakia in the sphere of management. Participating in the establishment of the two universities would be also the U.S. Open Society Fund, which is ready to spend 25 million dollars on this purpose.

Great Britain has offerd to establish a European institute of management, other offers come from Spain, the United States, France as well as from the Bata firm. In September, the first courses of the European Business School will start, attended by 70 people.

The Czechoslovak Government dealt with the proposal of Czechoslovak Minister of Fuels and Power Jaroslav Suva to immediately increase the prices of coal and power and decided not to increase the prices and tackle the problems of the ministry by temporary subsidies to wages worth 218 million crowns.

Also discussed was the construction of a nuclear power plant in Mochovce, west Slovakia, where a delay of three up to five years is possible. It was proposed to ask foreign managers to direct the construction.

Among other economic questions discussed at the session were the protection of the home market and convertible rates. The present rates remain in force. As regards the protection of the home market, the government considers the possibility to introduce a single fee at visa-free contacts worth 25 U.S. dollars, which would be paid during every entry to Czechoslovakia. The aim of this measure is to limit one-day visits.

The government expressed a consent to Czechoslovakia's joining the international Interpol organization. It authorized Czechoslovak Minister of the Interior Richard Sacher to send an official request and to establish a national office with necessary technical equipment.

The Czechoslovak Government also accepted a proposal of Prime Minister Marian Calfa and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier to renew diplomatic relations at the highest level between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican. Jiri Dienstbier will ask the Vatican to send a nuncio and Czechoslovakia will be represented by an ambassador.

The foreign minister also informed the journalists that the Yugoslav Government has cancelled the obligatory exchange of 200 dollars for Czechoslovak citizens entering Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia therefore cancels a similar duty for Yugoslav visitors to Czechoslovakia from June 1.

TU's Protest New, Planned Legislation

AU0306163490 Prague PRACE in Czech 31 May 90 pp 1, 2

["rh"-signed report: The Face of the Government Is Always Smiling; The General Council of the Czechoslovak Confederation of Trade Unions Met in Bratislava"]

[Text] Bratislava—The General Council of the Czechoslovak Confederation of Trade Unions dealt with number of significant problems in the course of its meeting in Bratislava yesterday. Discussion about the status of the Czechoslovak Confederation of Trade Unions [CSKOS] was the first item on the agenda. Some participants denoted the submitted proposal to be a reinforcement of the centralist model of the confederation, which would allow the administration to command the freely associated unions. On the other hand, the federal unions expressed concerns about the possible breaking up of the CSKOS.

The model of the confederation has been discussed with no apparent results for three months and these controversies impede the effectiveness of its work. The participants agreed that they will attempt to find the final solution at the extraordinary meeting of the General Council of the CSKOS on 21 June.

The representatives of 58 trade unions [associated in CSKOS] achieved, however, a unanimous stand with respect to the draft laws and legal measures. The confederation protests the suppression of the workers' rights and rejects practically all ideas of the Federal Government regarding the solutions to the upcoming social problems. In order to increase workers' confidence in the trade unions, the General Council decided to apply rational arguments to unveil the always smiling face of the government.

In its statement on the legal measures of the Federal Assembly Presidium regarding the assets of political parties, movements, and social organizations, the General Council of the CSKOS refused to make an inventory of its assets by the end of June or report any transfers of the trade union property. It considers this request to be unjustified and illegal. It contradicts Article 3 of the International Labor Office Treaty No. 87 on freedom of trade unions and safeguarding the right of association in trade unions. It pointed out that the property of the trade union primary organizations, associations, and centers has not been accumulated from subsidies but mostly from membership dues. The General Council of the CSKOS is of the opinion that the Article 3 of the legal measures does not at all apply to the trade unions, and the Presidium has thereby chosen an illegitimate interpretation of its own regulation; namely, the trade unions are not a civic association as per Article 2 of Law No. 83/90 referred to in the legal measures.

The General Council emphatically rejected the draft law on strikes prepared by the Federal Ministry of Labor and

Social Affairs. Should it be adopted in its present form, it would tangibly interfere with the rights and with the effectiveness of work of the trade unions. The General Council also pointed out the short time the trade unions were given for the draft's assessment, because elected bodies of every trade union must deal with the bill. It decided on publishing the bill in the trade union press, thus enabling an internal trade union discussion.

Further, the meeting supported the motion to establish an employment fund as a significant prerequisite for dealing with the negative impact of recent developments on the labor market. It expressed its fundamental disagreement with the idea that the consequences of the employment policy would be transferred in their entirety on the employees and employers. The bill counts on a minimal involvement of the state in the establishment of the employment fund. The proposal, according to which the employee would have to pay a contribution to the fund in the amount of 2.4 percent of his gross income, is nothing else but an increase in income tax, which is unacceptable under any circumstances. The eventual employee participation in the financing of the fund can only be dealt with by a redistribution of the current income-tax revenues. It is up to the General Council now to produce its own study of the subsistence minimum, to determine whether the social minimum set by the government at 950 korunas [per month] and 1,200 korunas for a single person is realistic. The trade unions will also verify whether it is possible to increase the government-proposed unemployment support of 65 percent of the monthly income to 85 percent as corresponds to the international practice. The General Council proposed holding a joint meeting of the members of the General Council with the president of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the chairman of the Federal Assembly, and with the federal premier in order to explain the trade union views and demands concerning state social policy and to arrange an earnest procedure for dealing with and adopting draft laws. In conclusion, the General Council decided on the structure and on the number of people included in the apparatus of the CSKOS. After an extensive discussion, the decision was approved to have a 36-men apparatus. The total number of persons in the apparatus, including the Bohemian and Moravian chamber (23.5) and the Confederation of Trade Unions in Slovakia (23) is 82.5 employees, which—in comparison with the former structures of the Central Trade Union Council, Czech Trade Union Council, and Slovak Trade Union Council, which employed a staff of 670, while Regional Trade Union Councils and District Trade Union Councils employed more than 1,400 people—is a truly substantial quantitative change. In addition, the General Council of the CSKOS dealt with the proposal of systemization of the apparatus and with the budget, and it approved an appeal of the CSKOS to political parties.

New Periodical PRITOMNOST

AU0106140790 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 31 May 90 p 3

["(lb)"-signed report: "PRITOMNOST as a Reflection"]

[Text] Prague—A newspaper, the kind of which was lacking despite the flood of magazines, is appearing. PRITOMNOST [Presence] follows up on the famous traditions of Ferdinand Peroutka's newspaper of the same name. The first issue will appear on 4 June. It will be published monthly in July and August; later it will be published biweekly. P. Pithart, who is the chairman of the editorial board, said that PRITOMNOST will deal with politics, economics, ecology, science, and art in a broader context. The paper is not oriented toward top intellectuals but toward free-thinking people. Subscriptions can be ordered, apart from at the Postal Newspaper Service, at Academia, Vodickova 41, 112 29 Prague 1.

GERMAN REUNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *Reportage on German reunification may also be found in the Federal Republic of Germany section of the West Europe DAILY REPORT and pertinent sections of the East Europe JPRS Report. Third country comment is published as available in the appropriate DAILY REPORT or JPRS publication.*

Bush-Gorbachev Summit Given 'Good Marks'

AU0506111290 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 2 Jun 90 p 2

[Michael Albrecht commentary: "'Good Marks' for Summit"]

[Text] While during his stopover in Canada Mikhail Gorbachev was rather close-mouthed and reacted with irritation to many sensitive political questions, such as Germany's membership in NATO or the problem of Lithuania, the Kremlin chief's emotions seemed to have calmed down in Washington. This was at least indicated by the press spokesmen of the two presidents, who spoke of a "promising start."

During a "private" meeting George Bush and his Soviet guest first "established contact." Already then, according to the Soviet press spokesman, both Bush and Gorbachev hinted at "new proposals" on the problems of Germany, which probably means that both intend to distance themselves from their demands made to date, which cannot be harmonized in their current form and to free the way for a solution which is acceptable for the superpowers too.

Today the presidents are in Camp David. It has often proved that the more casual atmosphere at the country retreat of the U.S. President, away from high diplomatic protocol, helps to improve the climate. Even though it is not "high politics," it should not to be underestimated that, on purely human grounds, the two "first ladies" can "approach each other" without problems, since it is known how much influence both women have on their husbands.

Of course, there is something in it when it is repeatedly pointed out in commentaries in the run-up to the visit how shaky Gorbachev's position is at home. Yet, whoever thought the Soviet president was coming to Washington with bowed head and lowered voice has been disappointed. On the contrary, he self-confidently pointed to his policy of perestroyka which is regarded worldwide as a necessary and desirable element of humanity's political and philosophical potential. This process is not yet finished by a long shot, but something really new is developing and the United States can also play its part in making it happen. These words should, above all, ring in the ears of Gorbachev's political rival, Boris Yeltsin, who only a few days ago described perestroyka as a "failed undertaking" and called on the president to resign.

Bush, who attentively followed the words of his Soviet guest at the state banquet, came out in favor of approaching any problem in the future with the sincere belief that both countries can find a common basis. The President knows all too well what it would mean if Gorbachev really were to fail. Therefore, his political calculations at this summit, too, are probably aimed at making as many concessions to the Russian as are possible while preserving his face in front of the U.S. public.

What can be said now at the "half-term" of the summit:

First: Yesterday the two presidents signed several agreements and made statements, which are aimed at the reduction of nuclear, conventional, and chemical weapons, as well as a number of other treaties on cooperation in various fields.

Second: Both sides have stated their views on the question of Germany, which have so far been different, but they have also hinted at a readiness for compromise.

Third: The two "first men" have obviously also become closer in human terms.

Fourth: By the end of this year two further meetings will take place, on the signing of the START treaty and at the CSCE summit in Paris. All in all—nothing indicates that the meeting will be "a flop." Many things, however, indicate that at some time in the future Washington will be called a "successful summit."

De Maiziere To Meet Gorbachev at Pact Meeting

LD0506163190 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] East Berin (DPA)—Premier Lothar de Maiziere (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union] will meet Soviet state and party leader Mikhail Gorbachev tomorrow, a few days before his visit to Washington. De Maiziere is traveling to Moscow for the routine meeting of the Warsaw pact political Advisory Committee, it was reported in East Berlin today [5 June]. Disarmament and Defense Minister Rainer Eppelmann (DA) [Democratic Awakening] and Foreign Minister Markus Meckel (SPD) [Social Democratic Party] are also taking part in the discussions in the Soviet capital, which will deal also with the external aspects of German unity. De Maiziere paid his first official visit to the Soviet Union only a few weeks ago.

During the meeting in Moscow, Gorbachev will also inform the premier on the talks held during his summit meeting with U.S. President George Bush, the Foreign Ministry reported. De Maiziere will travel to the United States on Saturday [9 June] as the first premier to pay an official visit there. He was invited by U.S. President Bush.

Meeting Not Confirmed

LD0606092290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0843 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (Berlin (ADN)—Premier Lothar de Maiziere is today [6 June] traveling to the USSR capital to attend the routine meeting of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact participatory states. The summit meeting of the heads of government and the foreign ministers begins tomorrow morning in Moscow.

The talks will provide information on the results of the summit meeting between Presidents Gorbachev and Bush, the GDR Government spokesman announced. With this meeting, the premier will take over, in his turn, the chair of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact participatory states.

The premier's delegation includes People's Chamber President Dr. Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, in her capacity as acting GDR head of state, Foreign Minister Markus Meckel, and Disarmament and Defense Minister Rainer Eppelmann.

The GDR Government spokesman's office could not confirm agency reports of a possible meeting between De Maiziere and the Soviet President Mikhail Gorbahcev.

De Maiziere Leaves for Meeting

LD0606123490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1212 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—Premier Lothar de Maiziere flew to Moscow this afternoon [6 June] to attend the routine meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact participatory states. Accompanying him on the journey are People's Chamber President Dr. Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, in her capacity as acting head of state, and Disarmament and Defense Minister Rainer Eppelmann. Foreign Minister Markus Meckel, who is also one of the premier's delegation, is flying to the Soviet capital direct from the CSCE human rights conference in Copenhagen. [passage omitted]

De Maiziere Calls State Treaty 'Necessary'

LD0606082190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0245 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In an interview published today [6 June] in JUNGE WELT, Premier Lothar de Maiziere has described the State Treaty with the FRG as "something feasible, possible, and necessary." The treaty signifies "a clear move from a planned economy to a social and ecological market economy."

If the transition to the social market economy is to be accomplished in a rational way, then it cannot be accepted that the Deutsche mark, as one of the most stable currencies in the world, should run into difficulties by being exposed to inflationary tendencies. "In order to prevent that, we have marked out the framework for a year and a half with around 150 billion Deutsche marks." Asked whether it would be possible to place different emphases within such a framework, De Maiziere said: "I assume that we will have to find a balance between deployment of resources for structural and infrastructural measures of redevelopment, which in the long term imply a positive development, and social measures which have a bridging and supporting effect, and which prevent our people from falling into the social margins. In principle, negotiation and action should move between the two poles."

The government also assumes that "there are healthy, positive, and improved economic relations with the countries of East Europe, and that these should be given a special form of protection". Thus trade with the Soviet Union and with other CEMA states would be subsidized, since the agreed price, for example with the Soviet Union, is lower than the costs.

De Maiziere voiced his belief that a fundamental error in youth policy in the past was to say to young people: "your future is secure. We clever old men have thought it all out, you only need to move into the house." The future was marked out. As a Christian he holds the view that young people have to learn that they must shape their youth between the poles of freedom and responsibility for their neighbor. "It should be a state's prime aim to ensure sensible educational opportunities. That means developing a school system which is not doctrinaire but which gives room for the free development of the intellect, the development of all young people's capabilities."

The premier does not feel personally attacked by the disputes regarding Interior Minister Diestel. De Maiziere also added that for him there would be a question about Dr. Diestel "only if he deviates from government policy as decided in the cabinet every Wednesday." "This has not been noted. There is no need for me to act." Asked if he could, if necessary, imagine a nonparty interior minister, De Maiziere replied: "one can imagine a lot of things. I also have a nonparty education minister."

SPD's Schroeder Warns Against Rushing Unity

AU0106164090 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 1 Jun 90 p 4

[Detlev Ahlers report: "The Price of Help for Self-Help May Be Delay"]

[Text] Bonn—During a visit to the DIE WELT editorial offices, Richard Schroeder, Social Democratic Party [SPD] People's Chamber floor leader, said that the GDR people are "greatly overtaxed" by the unification process. He said he notes general "concerns about freedom, about the risk of the freedom to make their own decisions. In the past, we were a supply state in every respect." He said that he sees the danger that the past and the goal are known; on the other hand, "the transition is not being shaped" but is developing precipitously. However, the GDR was a good school for everyone

regarding "crisis management." "We are all good organizers, but the legal forms of organization will totally change now." Schroeder said that in the FRG there is, "on the whole, a feeling of security; that is entirely different in the GDR, and we have to take that into account."

Because of these huge problems of change, Schroeder warned about "precipitating" the unification process, because the interplay of "automatic development and planning" is currently functioning well, and he does not see any foreign policy problems either. He said that Russia considers itself indivisible and also recognizes this for the German nation which it—Russia—had sometimes even "acknowledged too much" in history. Thus, unity is accepted in the Soviet Union; however, we should not believe that we can exploit the crisis situation there, Schroeder said. "The entire empire cannot be restored anyway. The only question in the Soviet Union is whether it will become a federal state or a federation. To that extent, Gorbachev's export of perestroyka has also made restructuring irreversible in the Soviet Union itself. Actually, the Soviet Union would need to have CSCE structures to prevent war among the peoples in the country."

Schroeder says that he heard an amazing proposal "from sources close to Falin:" The Soviet Union should become a member of NATO because what is left of the Warsaw Pact is just a "community of nations that have undergone similar developments and share the same interests." In this respect, old cultural borders are also manifesting themselves. There are, for instance, countries which formerly had Roman private law. "So the Czechs will find their way." The Hungarians, on the other hand, lived under Turkish rule for a long time. "In the Soviet Union, there was never any type of municipal self-administration."

According to Schroeder, the impression must be avoided that the GDR is being renovated "by Bonn," because that might again be interpreted as the GDR being patronized once again. "A source of resentment could be created when West German experts invade the GDR to modernize it. If your daughter drives a car for the first time, and you tell her immediately that she should let you drive because you are much better at it, she will never learn," said Schroeder. "The price of help for self-help may be delay."

Schroeder said that it is dangerous for former owners who now live in the West to revive claims to land in the GDR, because this would "be subjectively considered to be expropriation." However, the number of cases in which such claims clash with the rights that have been acquired in the GDR in good faith is not large. "If such real estate is state property, its return is indisputable anyway. Even though our laws will not exist anymore, we did have laws on which the people relied." Schroeder said he assumes that the FRG Government and the Council of Ministers will formulate the most favorable maximum demands for their people and will then formulate "congruent exceptions." In this connection, compensation must be paid to those who get nothing.

Schroeder does not see a "putsch potential" in the GDR. "Most soldiers of the National People's Army [NVA] have a loyal attitude toward the state." What is humanly interesting is the fact that the majority of those who are generally counted among the perpetrators tell you quite a credible version of having been victims. The police demonstrate an interest in "being nothing but the police." "However, some people are capable of committing a lunatic act." Therefore, it is necessary not to start "hunting the Stasi [State Security Service]." Schroeder says that "these people have already lived in substantial isolation so they could be inclined to ask themselves: Do we really have to tolerate this?" He said that the main activity of the pillars of the old regime currently consists of "feathering their own nest." He said that therefore, economic investigators from the West must be employed to search for secret property of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the Stasi. He said that it is a problem, however, that in addition to the theft of explosives last week, which could only have been committed by insiders, it is "relatively certain" that not all Stasi weapons have been returned. Schroeder defends his assumption with the convincing argument that "more weapons have been returned than were contained in the lists."

Schroeder said that the reform of the judiciary is the most difficult problem, and in particular the appointment of new public prosecutors. "We just do not have qualified people." He said he is confident that the judges really want to administer justice now that nobody gives orders anymore. Whether they are able to do so is another question, said Schroeder. Considerable retraining will be necessary. "However, here, too, we cannot just import new forces either. Whoever administers justice in the GDR must know the reality of the old legal system."

Schroeder also realizes that the Council of Ministers has initial difficulties. However, he says: "There is a human right to a functioning government. In this transition period, every minister must have the right to make mistakes and to be forgiven for making them."

Labor Ministers Discuss Social Union in Bonn

LD0106094790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—Problems of social union between the FRG and the GDR were at the center of talks that GDR Labor and Social Affairs Minister Regine Hildebrandt (Socialist Democratic Party) held in Bonn today [31 May] with FRG Labor Minister Norbert Bluem (Christian Democratic Union) and Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann (Federal Democratic Party).

The meeting with the federal economics minister dealt in particular with the issue of creating new jobs in the GDR

as well as the jobs promotion law, opportunities for further vocational taining, as well as industrial problems. It was the first round of talks between the two ministers.

Bergmann-Pohl, Genscher Discuss Unification

LD0106184890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The State Treaty on the economic, monetary, and social union is a decisive step toward the unity of Germany in a European peace order. This view was put forward by People's Chamber President Dr. Sabine Bergmann-Pohl and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Berlin this morning [1 June] during a meeting. During the meeting, Mrs. Bergmann-Pohl underlined the responsibility of the two foreign ministers in dealing with the external aspects of the unification process.

Genscher and the acting GDR head of state agreed that joint action and thinking of the Germans are necessary within the CSCE framework for the creation of an all-European security system.

Parallel to this talk there was a first consultation by the heads of the working groups of the contact commission, which was appointed today. The body is to coordinate the foreign policy of the two German states until unification and deal with organizational issues arising for the two foreign ministries out of unification.

Alliance 90 Spokesman on Article 23

AU0106141390 Hamburg BILD in German 1 Jun 90 pp 1,4

[Interview with Konrad Weiss, spokesman for Alliance 90 group of the People's Chamber, by Peter Brinkmann; place and date not given: "We Do Not Need a Wall, a Fence, or an Identification Card"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Brinkmann] When should the GDR decide on accession via Article 23 of the Basic Law?

[Weiss] On 22 June, immediately after the People's Chamber debate on the State Treaty. Accession, however, should not take place immediately, but within a time frame of about two years.

[Brinkmann] Why so late?

[Weiss] Then an all-German Constitution could be worked out, a referendum could be held on it, and on 18 March 1992 all-German elections could be held.

First Consignments of Deutsche Marks Arrive

LD0506184990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin/Frankfrut-am-Main (ADN)—The first consignments of Deutsche marks have already arrived in the GDR. ADN learned this today [5 June] in response to an inquiry to the Deutsche Bundesbank in Frankfurt-am-Main.

In Berlin there were eye-witness reports that in the early afternoon armored vans under heavy police escort were unloaded in the courtyard of the former Reichsbank. The headquarters of its 15 branches in the GDR is, according to the Bundesbank, to be set up in a part of the building, which was formerly the headquarters of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee. Guards at the present house of parliamentarians said in response to ADN questions only that the consignment was connected with the currency union. There were reports from Leipzig today also about consignments of notes.

High-Tech Firms Said Being Moved to USSR

LD0506195990 Hamburg DPA in German 1901 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—According to reports in the STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN and the NEUE RUHR/NEUE RHEIN ZEITUNG in Essen, high tech firms in the GDR with military importance are to be dismantled before the unification of the two German states and shifted to the USSR. The two papers quote East Berlin government sources.

According to the reports, Moscow is planning to have the multispectrum camera, which is manufactured by the Carl Zeiss works in Jena, produced in the USSR in the future for use in satellites and for Soviet aerial reconnaissance. It is not known how many of the 1,000 Zeiss employees will be relocated as well. Other products and enterprise sites are also under discussion between the GDR and Soviet Governments.

Zeiss Official Denies Transfer

LD0606100990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0931 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Jena (ADN)—The claim made by West Berlin's MORGENPOST that high-tech enterprises in the GDR, including parts of the Zeiss works in Jena, were to be dismantled and shifted to the USSR, is completely without foundation. The press department of Zeiss Jena confirmed this to ADN in response to questions. Some two weeks ago, the British FINANCIAL TIMES circulated similar information, which even reported government arrangements on this. "We have entered into contact with government offices and have initiated comprehensive research," Hermann Zuber of the Zeiss press office told ADN. "We can deny these allegations, at least in the case of the Zeiss enterprises. No case of dismantling or transferring production to the Soviet Union is known to us."

Questioned on allegations in the FRG German press that the dismantling also affected those areas in which multispectrum cameras formerly were manufactured, Zuber said: "Zeiss spaceflight technology is produced and

delivered in accordance with the treaties agreed upon between the GDR and the USSR." Progress in international detente enabled the Jena company to considerably reduce its former arms production months ago. Modern medical technology is emerging today to take its place.

Ministry Unaware of Transfer

LD0606112790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0959 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In response to questions from ADN, the GDR Economics Ministry has distanced itself from published reports of alleged tranfers to the Soviet Union of high-tech GDR enterprises which produce military technology. The NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG had maintained this today on the basis of information from a ministry spokesman. The GDR ministry had no knowledge of any plans of this nature, the press office announced.

Pact Defense Ministers To Meet Mid-Jun

LD0506120590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1147 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The routine session of the Committee of the Defense Ministers of the participatory states of the Warsaw Pact will take place in Berlin in the second third of June 1990. This was announced today by the Disarmament and Defense Ministry.

New Soviet Envoy Rules Out NATO Membership

LD0506172290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—Moscow's new ambassador to the GDR, Gennadiy Shikin, hopes that German unity will bring "no grounds for conflict in the future." As he stressed in an interview with ADN today, "only good signals" should emerge from it for European security, "for all Europeans."

Shikin, who had just made his inaugural visit to the acting GDR head of state, Dr. Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, sees every possibility of a consensus in the redefining of the "political-military status of the united Germany." Full German membership in NATO, however, met with rejection. "Nothing has changed about this," said the 51-year-old successor to Vyacheslav Kochemasov and knowledgeable expert on German matters.

According to Mrs. Bergmann-Pohl, the external and internal aspects of German unification were not discussed in detail "We have to wait for the two-plus-four talks first," she summed up, saying that Shikin took the view that the summit talks between Bush and Gorbachev were "very successful."

Shikin, who has been chief of the USSR mission in Vienna for the last four years, feels that it can be assumed that he will be Moscow's last ambassador to the GDR. Only if he "does his work badly" could there be another change here.

A meeting with Premier Lothar de Maiziere is also planned for the evening of his first day in office. [passage omitted]

Defense Official on Membership

LD0506210590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1931 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] London (ADN)—Disarmament State Secretary Frank Marczinek has described the extension of NATO to the present territory of the GDR as totally inconceivable. After talks in the British House of Commons and the Defense Ministry, Marczinek told the press on Tuesday [5 June] that at his meeting he had made it clear that an unchanged NATO was unacceptable for the membership of a united Germany. In a new Europe the security interests of both the USSR and all other states must be fully integrated. However, if something new can be made of the old concept of NATO, which met the demands of the present, then it would be conceivable that a united Germany could belong to NATO.

The GDR will work actively to ensure the Warsaw Pact Treaty will become a political system, a factor of stability, Marczinek continued. This requires both the politicization and the democratization of the alliance. Hence, the GDR will gradually withdraw from the command structure of the Warsaw Pact Treaty. It sees its task in fulfilling the function of a bridge-builder in Europe, the state security said.

Marczinek had meetings on Tuesday with Foreign Office State Minister William Waldegrave and Defense State Minister Archibald Hamilton. In the Defense Committee of the lower hosue, he had a detailed exchange of views on the future European security order, particularly on the security policy integration of a unified Germany. Marczinek set out his government's ideas on the reduction and restructuring of the GDR'S National People's Army during the discussion.

At the meeting, it was agreed that the GDR Disarmament and Defense Minister Rainer Eppelmann would visit London in June. Marczinek invited the British side to attend the founding ceremony of the Institute for the conversion of arms factories in Dresden on 8 June. People's Navy training ships will visit Great Britain. The British side will examine a proposal on establishment of contacts between National People's Army soldiers and British soldiers stationed in West Berlin.

Army Said Not Deployed in CSSR in 1968

LD0506171390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—There was no deployment of NVA [National People's Army] units in the CSSR in August 1968. The NVA's actual involvement was limited to

preparatory activities in the GDR. This was stated by the Disarmament and Defense Ministry today. It was thus commenting on publications concerning the involvement of the NVA in the military actions of five Warsaw Pact states in the CSSR at the time.

"The members of the two NVA units participating in the joint operation secured readiness for action in their assembly area on GDR territory along the border with the CSSR. Only a few staff officers and members of a reconnaisance troop division performed their duties on CSSR territory in a joint command staff of the allied troops in Milovice," the ministry statement says. After the raised combat readiness in the NVA was lifted in September 1968, the participating members of the tank and motorized infantry unit returned to their barracks at the end of October.

The ministry stresses in this connection that this does not intend to minimize the share of guilt of the GDR and its Army in the crushing of the Prague Spring. "The Disarmament and Defense Ministry stands by the apology of the People's Chamber at its session on 12 April 1990. It should be noted that a critical reassessment of the events in 1968 has not yet been concluded, and that applies to the NVA."

Theft From Soviet Military Base Thwarted

LD0506145690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Schwerin (ADN)—A 20-year-old Schwerin man was caught by a guard late on Monday evening [4 June] while attempting to steal ammunition from a Soviet military facility. This was announced today by the Schwerin bezirk criminal investigation department.

The department has taken over further investigations into the motives and course of events. Investigative proceedings have been opened.

Number of GDR Resettlers in FRG Declining

LD0506103290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0846 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—The number of resettlers from the GDR remains high. In the week running up to Whitsunday, 2,159 GDR citizens came to the FRG, according to the FRG Interior Ministry. The previous week the figure was 2,060. Overall, however, the trend is continuing to decline, it was reported. Since the start of the year, 184,361 resettlers have come to the FRG from the GDR.

Protocol Signed on Angolan Workers in GDR

LD0106222490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Luanda (ADN)—Angola and the GDR have modified the governmental agreement on the employment of Angolan workers in the GDR, concluded in 1985. A relevant protocol, which is to do justice to market-economy conditions in the GDR, was signed in Luanda today by Angola's minister for labor and social security, Diogo de Jesus, and the official responsible for foreigners, State Secretary Almuth Berger.

The governmental agreement, which is valid until the end of 1990, was not extended, but remains in force as long as Angolan workers are in the GDR on its basis. The last group of young Angolans arrived in the first half of 1989 for four years of work and training in GDR enterprises.

The protocol envisages among other things early returns in the event of dismissal, and the granting of financial compensation, independent search for a new job, or the payment of benefits for a limited period in the event of losing a job. GDR enterprises will no longer finance various additional services for Angolan workers.

At the moment, around 1,300 young people from the southwestern African country are employed in the GDR. As Angola's labor minister confirmed, no new workers will be sent to the GDR.

Similar protocols were earlier agreed with Vietnam and Mozambique.

Swiss Post Intercepted Telegrams to GDR

AU0606131390 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Jun 90 p 3

[ADN report: "Swiss Spying Also Affected GDR Mail"]

[Text] Bern—For 17 years the Swiss Postal Authorities copied telegrams, which were being sent to the GDR, and passed the copies on to the country's intelligence service. This was reported by a parliamentary investigation committee in Bern on Friday [1 June]. The spying action was aimed against Swiss citizens, who had been classified as not loyal by the authorities. This kind of monitoring mail was reportedly stopped in 1986.

Office of Foreign Trade To Be Created

LD0106180590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—It was announced in Berlin today [1 June] that an Office for Foreign Trade would be created under the Economic Affairs Ministry of the GDR. According to the Economic Affairs Ministry, it will be responsible for licensing and control procedures in the importing and exporting of goods and technology. A legal framework is to be set out in the law on foreign trade, capital, and payment transactions.

It was further announced that the office is responsible for fulfillment of obligations, undertaken to third countries by the GDR Government, that products imported from these countries and designated as in need of control will be used exclusively for civilian purposes and will not be re-exported without the consent of the countries of

origin. It also is to issue import and export licenses for trade based on clearing agreements.

Ex-FRG Minister Named Trust Company Chief

LD3106194690 Hamburg DPA in German 1637 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Berlin (VWD/DPA)—Former FRG Economics Minister Hans Friderichs (FDP) [Free Democratic Party], who resigned as chairman of the board of the cooperative AG, is to become the new chairman of the East Berlin trust company for the privatization of GDR enterprises. This was agreed today [31 May] by Premier Lothar de Maiziere (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union] and Economics Minister Gerhard Pohl (CDU), according to information from the BERLINER MORGENPOST (Friday edition) [1 June].

Friderichs replaces Peter Moreth, who was charged with the leadership of the newly-created authority by the then Premier Hans Modrow on 1 March. Moreth was heavily criticized by the new government for not showing sufficient commitment to the market economy.

The trust company is to receive a new structure under Friderich's leadership. It will be reorganized into an institution incorporated under public law which is directly subordinate to the premier. In its framework, eight to 12 business-specific joint stock companies are to be founded.

Budget, Finance Package Sent to People's Chamber

LD0106173090 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0942 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Finance Minister Walter Romberg (Social Democratic Party) presented a package of legislation on bills concerning the principles of the financial system and budget law of the Republic and Laender of the GDR.

Essential aspects of the legislation include the allocation of financial responsibility and the sovereign and independent work of the government and Laender. A future Audit Office of the Republic, a further law stipulates, is to become a central body exerting financial control, which is accountable only to the People's Chamber. This allowed financial control encompassing all state bodies for the first time and created conditions for truthful reports to the People's Chamber. A law on the principles of the budget law of the Republic and the Laender will come into force in the second half of 1990, for the aim is above all an economical and orderly budgeting.

All the draft resolutions were referred to the committees, where the deputies will have to discuss them in detail, the minister said.

Citizens' Committees Criticize Diestel

AU0306150090 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 30 May 90 p 3

[Jan v. Flocken and Erwin Jurtschitsch report: "High Pay for State Security Generals; Severe Criticism of Diestel's Plans To Dissolve State Security Ministry by Citizens' Committees"]

[Text] Interior Minister Diestel will today present the government commission for the dissolution of the former State Security Ministry. In the past few days, there had been fierce controversies over the make-up of the committees and even calls for the resignation of the minister of the German Social Union. The strictly confidential 16 May resolution of the Council of Ministers has become known to DER MORGEN. It contains, among other things, regulations concerning "files on persons of the former State Security Ministry/Office for National Security," which are "basically blocked." Accordingly, a parliamentary investigation committee of the People's Chamber has access to the files. Access to the files will only be granted to public prosecutors and courts in special cases (investigation and rehabilitation proceedings).

The regulation under point 14, according to which all files of the Interior Ministry, the Defense Ministry, the Office of the Prosecutor General, and the Military Prosecutor's Office taken over by the State Security Ministry "have to be given back to the mentioned state organs," is in contrast to this hermetic closure. In this way investigations can be made far more difficult. The fact that 80 of the 86 members of the State Archives Administration to whom these explosive files are entrusted are former members of the Ministry for State Security might also contribute to covering old state security [Stasi] structures.

Point 20 of the resolution of the Council of Ministers deals with the "professional preparation and social security" of former Stasi members. If they did not commit "an offense," they will be credited for their service time like professional soldiers. The same applies to financial compensation, which, according to internal information, is 5,000 to 7,000 marks per month for Stasi generals.

Before Diestel's news conference, Thomas Schmidt, coordinator of the citizens committees for the dissolution of the State Security Ministry, made a statement to DER MORGEN. With the resolution of the Council of Ministers, Diestel secured himself an "undreamed-of abundance of power" because he alone can decide on the further procedures, he said. His government commission does not deserve this name. It is rather a "group of advisers without any powers of decision and control," he said. After all, an interior minister, who "disqualified himself morally, technically, and politically" precisely in this field is entrusted with the delicate task of dissolving the Stasi. This is not altered by the fact that Diestel took renowned persons like Stefan Heym and Walter Janka,

who, however, are not familiar with the matter, into his group of advisers, Schmidt said.

The citizens' committees demand that the entire property of the Ministry for State Security will be taken out of Diestel's jurisdiction and entrusted to a parliamentary investigation organ which is only accountable to the premier. The impression is created that the resolution of 16 May is to make it impossible to ascertain the responsibility of former Stasis members for crimes, it is stated.

DSU Drops Resignation Demand

LD0506154290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The DSU [German Social Union] parliamentary group no longer calls for the resignation of Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel. This was announced to the press in Berlin this afternoon by Hans-Joachim Walther, chairman of the parlimentary group.

The interior minister promised on Saturday at the DSU national executive meeting that he intended in the future to develop the principles of his domestic policy in close and trusting cooperation with the parliamentary group. This has already taken place this morning in talks involving the DSU parliamentary group leadership, the interior minister, and the premier.

Parliamentary group spokesman Juergen Schwarz pointed out that Diestel had accepted the demands of the DSU parliamentary group. This included the consistent implementation of the Council of Ministers' 16 May decision to disband the State Security Ministry/Office for National Security (MfS/AFNS). In addition, in the future Diestel will have to make all personnel decisions in agreement with his parliamentary group, without restricting the decision-making powers of the Council of Ministers. The DSU parliamentary group also insisted on measures to guarantee the rule of law in prisons. A "central office for the registration of damage to property in connection with broader protection" is to be created.

Investigations into all kinds of right- or left-wing radicalism should be stepped up. By elaborating a relevant law, all victims of Stalinism are to be rehabilitated.

Changes Planned in NVA Size, Structure

LD0606141890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1309 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Strausberg (ADN)—The National People's Army [NVA] in the future will no longer be a fully operational Army, and is to take on the structure of a training and basic Army with reduced readiness for action. The members of the Disarmament and Defense Committee of the People's Chamber heard this today at a meeting in the Disarmament and Defense Ministry in Strausberg, near Berlin, where they were informed of the state of the GDR Armed Forces. In the course of the planned reductions, the NVA is to be cut to a peacetime strength of 100,000 men, Lieutenant General Manfred Graetz, chief of the NVA Main Staff, told the deputies.

The committee members were interested in obtaining a genuine picture of the Armed Forces in order to be able to act "constructively and concretely for the benefit of Germany's security situation and for the conversion," it was said on the margins of the meeting. They also intend to use their parliamentary activity to help further promote the idea of the state citizen in uniform. In the view of the people's representatives, it was necessary for the army members to reappraise the NATO concept. They must learn that information given them previously has not always been correct, but also should be signals from the NATO side so that the soldiers could come to terms with this concept more easily. [passage omitted]

Responses to Resolution on Party Assets

PDS Stages Demonstration

LD0206122790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—This morning [2 June] in Berlin's Lustgarten, tens of thousands of party members and sympathisers from East and West protested the imminent expropriation, liquidation, and then banning of the Party of Democratic Socialism [PDS]. Party leader Gregor Gysi described the People's Chamber resolution, which puts the assets of the GDR parties under the trusteeship of an independent commission set up by the premier as a "slight of hand." It hurts that the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] had participated in this. Gysi said that they must be prepared to cooperate with a view to forming a left-wing united front. It was not a matter of the PDS in the first instance but what a future Germany is to look like. Would it be a Germany in which left-wing democratic organizations did not even have a chance to be a democratic opposition or would it be a Germany in which all democratic forces have a real chance to form opinions, Gysi asked.

As there has not been particularly good experiences in Germany in this area, they should have been particularly sensitive. Instead, obviously undemocratic resolutions are being taken which increases the nations' fear of a German economic and military superpower. A complete shift in the balance of Europe should not be allowed. For this reason, the PDS will also not agree to the future Germany being a member of NATO.

Gysi announced that the pensions for fighters against fascism are to be abolished. [passage omitted]

Some banners [at the rally] made comparisons with the end of the Weimar Republic and the banning of the SPD and the Communist Party of Germany [KPD] by the National Socialists. The banners read: "1. Ban the PDS. 2. Burn books. 3. Auschwitz?" and "Down with the new socialists law" [a law passed by Bismarck banning the SPD]

According to the organizers, 65,000 people attended the demonstration.

This afternoon there will be an extraordinary meeting of the PDS Executive with the area [bezirk] and district [kreis] executives, the People's Chamber group, and the Advisory Council of Elders in Berlin.

CDU on PDS Demonstration

LD0306134190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Christian Democratic Union's press spokesman, Helmut Lueck, said the following on the demonstration by the Party for Democratic Socialism [PDS] supporters on 2 June against the parliamentary resolution on the disclosure of party assets:

The successor to the Socialist Unity of Germany [SED], the PDS, called for a demonstration—which according to the organizers, 65,000 people attended—against the decision by the People's Chamber to ascertain and disclose the value of the assets of all parties, to transfer them into the trusteeship of the government, and if necessary, confiscate them for public purposes. This demonstration by PDS employees and sympathizers against a majority decision by the first freely elected parliament is a depressing event, and seems like a symptom of creeping restoration.

For the parliament has fulfilled one of the most important demands of the peaceful revolution of autumn 1989 by its resolution on the examination of party assets: injustice should be revealed and if possible corrected. Of course there is a bitter logic in PDS employees and recipients of party benefits fighting a parliamentary decision limiting their continuing privileges, putting them under public control, and attempting to limit the damage. Had not the SED indeed attempted to transform its way out of the connection between guilt and responsibility by changing its name twice? However, as the PDS, it would like to claim for itself the legal successorship and assets acquired by the SED, a party which had seized de facto power over the state.

However, the people, who want justice and democracy, will not content themselves with the former leading party doling out, at best, some money as it sees fit. The public wants clarification and a clear situation. The parliament has come to the conclusions from this. Whoever is against this must be asked if forgetfulness, dependency, or temptation is driving him. The cries of liquidation in Berlin's Lustgarten have a bitter aftertaste in view of the fact that not so long ago actual people were liquidated not far from there, on the orders of the party.

FDP Welcomes Resolution

LD0306130890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1119 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Free Democratic Party [FDP] welcomes the People's Chamber decision to allow all the assets of old parties and mass organizations to be examined as to their legality by a government commisison, it is emphasized in a press statement from the party. The immediate administration in trust of all party assets by the government commission is viewed here as a secure way of ruling out the possibility of financial and economic uncertainties for the future which appeared after the change.

"It is to be regretted that such a regulation was not already resolved by the Modrow government. Over and above this, the decision is of importance for the FDP because the assets from two old parties [National Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party of Germany], the origins of which will also have to be examined, are to be brought in with the intended unification of the liberal parties in Germany. It must not become necessary to rehabilitate the aspired-to All German FDP before it has even begun.

The argument of the PDS [Party of Democratic Socialism] chairman that the controlling of the PDS party assets was tantamount to the attempt to make his party incapable of functioning is assessed in the FDP as being extraordinarily demagogic. If the PDS has really renewed itself so thoroughly and has settled the circumstances surrounding its assets, as it itself so frequently emphasizes, then Mr. Gysi certainly did not need to worry about his party. According to German bankruptcy law, each person who puts an enterprise into liquidation faces liability to the extent of his entire assets. Because the GDR was almost completely ruined, the assets of the PDS, as the legal successor to the SED [Socialist Unity Party], also have to be liable.

Government To Hold Parties' Property in Trust

AU3105121490 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The property of the former bloc parties and mass organizations in the GDR will, in the future, be held in trust by the East Berlin government. That is envisaged in a joint proposal presented today by the coalition parties in the People's Chamber—the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], the Liberals, and the German Social Union [DSU]. According to the draft which will be passed today, the property and assets will be registered by a government commission and will be confiscated for welfare purposes, if necessary. The parties will also have to render a detailed account on the property that they obtained following the end of the war in May 1945.

Defending the move, DSU floor leader Walter said that the country's horrible past not only requires total elimination of the State Security Service; it also requires the

disclosure of all assets of the parties and groups wielding or sharing political power. He said that another aspect was fulfilling one of the main demands of the revolution in fall of last year.

Gregor Gysi, chief of the successor party of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany—the Party of Democratic Socialism [PDS]—sharply criticized the coalition's intention to give the assets in trust. The PDS chief said in the People's Chamber that this was an attempt to liquidate his party and neutralize the opposition. Gysi also deplored that the initiative was not confined to property that had been obtained illegally.

Earlier, Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere said in the People's Chamber that his government is unable for the time being to say how the property issue will be settled in connection with the implementation of monetary union. He added that the problem is still being discussed.

Government To Investigate Local Politicians

LD0606110290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN reporter)—Former leading members of Councils, who now have political or economic responsibility in other positions after the GDR local elections, are to be investigated by the GDR Government. Regional and Local Affairs Manfred Preiss announced this to journalists in Bonn today [6 June]. This measure is intended to prevent people from the old structures being reappointed to influential posts. Referring to what he termed necessary action throughout the GDR, Preiss said that in his home bezirk [area] of Magdeburg, this is a job for the new government commissioner.

Political Sentences Estimated at 140,000

AU0606132690 East Berlin BERLINER ALLGEMEINE in German 31 May 90 p 2

[ADN report: "Were there 140,000 Political Sentences in the GDR?"]

[Text] East Berlin—Between 1949 and 1989 an estimated 140,000 persons were sentenced by courts in accordance with Article 6 of the Constitution and, later on, with the criminal code for political offenses.

This estimate was put forward by Hermann Kreutzer, deputy chairman of the Berlin Kurt-Schumacher Circle from the Western part of the city, at a roundtable talk, which is published in the latest edition of the GDR magazine NEUE JUSTIZ [New Judiciary]. Now persons who were sentenced to prison terms or whose property was confiscated for political-moral reasons that cannot be justified on the basis of the principles of a law-governed state have to be rehabilitated.

Lutz Priess, head of the "Victims of Stalinism" working group at the GDR Institute for the History of the Workers Movement, cited four groups of affected people, who have to be dealt with on a priority basis: People who were subjected to reprisals in the Soviet Union before 1945 and who were arrested during the years following World War II by Soviet organs and sent to internment camps or prisons on the territory of today's GDR and in the USSR.

Furthermore, the historian cited people, who, as members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, were disciplined through criminal law or in other ways, or who were accused of working as spies for the SPD's Eastern Bureau or because they lived in exile in Western countries, or who were sentenced or disciplined in other ways in connection with political events, such as 17 June 1953, the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961, and others up to 7-8 October 1989.

Agriculture Committee Wants To End Food Imports

LD3106165290 Hamburg DPA in German 1427 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA/Vereinigte Witschaftdienste GmbH)—Because of the critical situation in agricultural products sales, a People's Chamber committee for nutrition, and the agricultural and forestry industry has recommended that the GDR Government stop issuing licenses for the import of agricultural products until the end of June. At the same time the purchase of domestic products by the retail trade must be guaranteed until the State Treaty comes into force, the committee demanded today.

The losses incurred by the retail trade should be made good by the state budget. Additional exports of agricultural goods, especially to East Europe, were also demanded. Agriculture Minister Peter Pollack assured a committee delegation that the cabinet will also take further steps.

New Director of Radio, TV Appointed

LD3105154290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1234 GMT 31 May 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—Premier Lothar de Maiziere has appointed the director of Hans Otto Theater in Potsdam, Gero Hammer, as director-general of German Television [Deutscher Fernsehfunk]. At the same time he is to hold the office of director-general of radio. This was announced on Thursday [31 May] by government spokesman Matthias Gehler. According to the media resolution of the People's Chamber, the appointment still requires the consent of the Media Control Council. [passage omitted]

Greifswald Nuclear Power Plant To Close

LD0106144790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1234 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The last block of Greifswald nuclear power station still in service is to be shut down by December at the latest. This was announced today [1 June] by Environment and Energy Minister Karl-Herrmann Steinberg at a joint news conference with Federal Environment Minister Klaus Toepfer in Berlin. The decision is based on a report by the German-German governmental commission set up in January to examine reactor blocks one to four. According to Steinberg, "basic safety deficits," as well as violations of plant rules were ascertained in this. While block four is being shut down immediately, block one will have to remain in service temporarily in order to maintain the provision of heating and "orderly processes of departure." However, extra safety precautions will be taken for this. Blocks two and three were taken out of service in February of this year on the basis of the results of the commission's interim report. [passage omitted]

Plant's Block 5 To Start Up

LD0506142890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Greifswald (ADN)—At Greifswald nuclear power station, the new Block Five is to be connected to the network before the end of June. It has been built to modern technological specifications and has completely new safety standards. At a staff meeting today, the power station's manager, Dr. Wolfgang Brune, said this was the last chance to maintain Greifswald as a nuclear plant. He called on the 6,000 workers to guarantee the safe operation of Block One, the last one still on-line, until the winter and to do everything to modernize the non-operational Blocks Two, Three, and Four. Mass redundancies could be avoided only if these reactors, after their reconstruction, could be operated again, for a limited period of time, and the modern Blocks Six through Eight could be built without delay. [passage omitted]

Antall on East European Developments

LD0506143990 Warsaw PAP in English 1235 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 5—Joszef Antall, the premier of the new Hungarian government and leader of the Hungarian Democratic Forum granted an interview to the Polish press agency PAP in which he said in part:

"We reject an economy based on central planning. We are supporters of a social market economy which is preferred by the Western Christian Democrat forces.

"The dependence on the Soviet Union is a separate problem in our economic structure. It concerns both the power carriers and raw materials, and the sales market. In the course of getting independent [as received] we have to take into consideration not only economic reasons, but also the Soviet Union as a 'factor of uncertainty.' If I add to this the crisis of the CMEA [CEMA], its actual fall, as well as difficulties of the neighbouring countries, then the negative conditions can be clearly seen. Naturally, these are problems, taking maybe some other form, which are taking place also in Poland or Czechoslovakia.

"I think it would be purposeful for the countries of Eastern and Central Europe to strive at European unity by competing with each other. I can imagine cooperation between, for instance, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Such forms of regional cooperation may be beneficial to European integration.

"Being a supporter of that cooperation, I would not confront the idea of Europeanism with that of Atlanticism. I do not refer to the NATO, but to the fact that Europe and Northern America united themselves as a result of WW 2. The historic roots of both ideas are common and deep. This is a common culture, common economic strivings and similar political institutions. That is why I consider America's presence in Europe to be important, this is linked also with the German question. Hungary supports the Germans' drive at the unification. We think that we cannot conduct a policy which would hit at the German unity and which would contribute to awakening nationalist moods. Of course, Germany has to be a country in its current borders.

"I would like to stress that in my case the sympathy towards Poland and Poles stems not only from rational motives, but also from the emotional ones which I inherited from my family, from my father. I am very proud that one of the streets in Warsaw is named after my father. The Poles' attitude during WW 2, their patriotism have always been an example for me. I have always had, and I still have many friends in Poland who come partly from the milieu of former refugees and partly from the scientific circles. I am an honorary member of many Polish scientific societies.

"I am happy over the upcoming visit to Hungary by Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki. I was satisfied that during the debate of the Hungarian round table, after the election of Tadeusz Mazowiecki to the post of prime minister, one of our newspapers speculated whether I would become a Hungarian Mazowiecki. At that time it meant a joke, a sarcastic remark for me. Today the then [as received] comparing me with the Polish premier is an honour to me."

To Attend Pact Meeting 7 Jun

LD0506173990 Budapest MTI in English 1631 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI)—The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization is to hold its next session on Thursday [7 June].

The Hungarian National Assembly, suspending the debate on amending the Constitution, decided that Prime Minister Jozsef Antall will represent Hungary at the meeting.

Jeszenszky on Effects of Yeltsin Election Victory

LD0306112190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0630 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Interview with Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky by Zsolt Szalay; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Szalay] Mr. Minister, what tasks does the Yeltsin phenomenon, the election of Boris Yeltsin, represent for the running of Hungarian foreign affairs? Do we have to establish diplomatic relations with the Russian Republic? The other thing I have in mind is that the Soviet Union without the Russian Federation would be, well, a rather curious, not to say risible, formation.

[Jeszenszky] This is not really on the agenda yet, and I can much sooner imagine our setting up such relations with other member republics that might perhaps secede after all. What is really on the agenda is that the Soviet Union will evolve into some kind of confederation, I think. I do not suggest that we should sit with folded arms or with our hands in our laps, but I think that for Hungary, for the time being, the best thing to do, the best policy, in these issues, is expectation, and vis-a-vis certain factors, sympathic expectation.

[Szalay] But, it is obvious here that sooner or later we will have to take some sort of stance, will we not?

[Jeszenszky] This depends first and foremost on developments within the Soviet Union. There are situations when indeed to a certain degree we have to choose or decide, but I doubt that this will really arise in the near future.

[Szalay] Do you think that Boris Yeltsin, as a kind of people's tribune, whom people carried on their backs into political power, will be capable of bringing about changes in the Soviet internal situation of a sort that will carry things in the direction of a kind of positive unfolding?

[Jeszenszky] Not only is it difficult (to predict), but I think that not only I but others as well, do not adequately know Soviet internal relations. The Soviet Union has, after all, always been a country that was fairly hard to approach. Here one can be more optimistic or more pessismistic.

Yeltsin's popularity, if approached optimistically, provides the possibility....[changes thought] In order for results to occur in the Soviet Union, or even within only the Russian Republic, that bring about significant improvement, just as in our country as well, there will be a need for certain sacrifices as well, which will have to be borne by the population; which, well, has lived under fairly bad conditions up until now.

The Polish example also shows that a—to use a fashionable phrase—charismatic leader, or let us say simply in conventional words, a popular leader, who has prestige, will have a much bigger chance to carry it through than if the nation does not identify, or does not identify adequately, with the leadership. Even if the leadership pursues a very good policy and has very good intentions, and what is more, let us say, makes very good measures.

The negative approach is that people will get disillusioned with Yeltsin as well, because here it is a kind of...

[Szalay, interrupting] I do not—excuse me for interrupting—I do not believe that without economic sacrifices, material sacrifices, it is possible to realize the economic and political reform system which after all Yeltsin also proclaims.

[Jeszenszky] I cannot say which is easier to bear: If one has to come down from a relatively higher level and make such sacrifices as these, let us say in a transitional period, or if a population has been living at some lower level, where in fact a further reduction in living standards is hardly even conceivable, and yet at the same time they have, if I may so put it, more practice in bearing hardships.

Talks With Shevardnadze

LD0506211590 Budapest MTI in English 1908 GMT 5 Jun 90

[By MTI reporter Denes Baracs]

[Text] Copenhagen, June 5 (MTI)— How did the first meeting between the new Hungarian foreign minister and the Soviet foreign minister take place?—was the question asked by MTI's correspondent on Tuesday afternoon [5 June] from Geza Jeszenszky, following the 40-minute meeting between the two politicians at the time of the conference held on the human dimension.

'There was agreement in the fundamental issue that the new relation coming about after the changes can offer advantages to both countries. For instance, trade amidst the new economic conditions, which naturally has a political background, can be suited to improve the relation between the two countries and citizens.

'Mr Shevardnadze stressed the importance of maintaining relations, and of even more frequent personal contacts.'

Mr. Jeszenszky said he informed the Soviet foreign minister he hopes that the Soviet-American summit would provide encouragement to successfully complete the Vienna arms reduction talks.

Discussing the future of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, Mr. Shevardnadze holds it possible for the military blocs to be dissolved, the Hungarian foreign minister said. 'Moscow is ready to discuss what the future of the Warsaw Treaty should be. Mr. Shevardnadze's words were: "Whether the Warsaw Treaty is necessary?" Obviously, the way he conceives this is for it to be linked to the more general European security system, the complete dissolution of NATO, or its complete transformation. This is what they wish to link to the dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty,' Mr. Jeszenszky said.

Discussing the Soviet troops withdrawal, Mr. Jeszenszky said he indicated to his Soviet colleague that the Soviet troops withdrawals are, in general, progressing as scheduled, but there are debates in the related economic talks. The Hungarian side would welcome greater flexibility in this from the Soviet side. Mr. Shevardnadze reconfirmed that the troops withdrawals will be continued in order by the Soviet side.

On Tuesday, the Hungarian foreign minister held meetings with the Dutch, the French, the Danish and the Czechoslovak foreign ministers as well.

Impact of USSR Import Restrictions Viewed

LD0106184990 Budapest MTI in English 1318 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 1, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—With effect from today, June 1, the Soviet Union has introduced a special licensing procedure on the import of machinery and equipment from Hungary.

The measure is backdated in that it will cover deliveries made under existing contracts.

An official of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Economy is quoted in the Budapest economic daily VILAGGAZDASAG as saying that they will hold back import licenses for 100 million roubles worth of Hungarian machinery, unless Hungary agrees to import the same value of Soviet machinery.

Mr Istvan Tamas, the Hungarian ministerial commissioner responsible for rouble exports, told MTI-ECONEWS that Hungary was urging talks with Soviet ministry officials to find out whether the Soviet Union intended to apply this restriction only to Hungary and also to establish precisely which products will be affected.

The Hungarian Government also wishes to study the implications in international law of such a step. The

customer is clearly always free to refuse to accept goods already ordered but he must also bear the consequences of such a decision.

The inter-governmental trade protocol for 1990 between the two countries, in late April, envisaged 3.1 billion roubles worth of Hungarian exports and 3.9 billion roubles worth of imports. Hungarian exports would thus decrease by 12 per cent overall and engineering exports by 26 per cent on last year's figures. Under the protocol, Hungarian engineering exports are to amount to 1.6 billion roubles this year, and non-engineering exports are to increase by 6 per cent on last year's figure.

Mr Tamas suggested that the motive behind the Soviet move was to cut back on purchases from Hungary in order to accumulate a trade surplus by 1991, when the two countries will start to settle trade bills in dollars.

Hungarian trade experts estimate that the Soviet measure will lose Hungary some 60 million roubles worth of machinery and equipment exports, representing 4 per cent of the country's total engineering exports.

The Soviet Union's short-term debts to Hungary had reached 800 million roubles by January this year when Hungary introduced restrictions on rouble exports.

Agreement With EC Signed on Environmental Aid

LD0506134190 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 5, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Mr. [name indistinct] di Meana, senior official in charge of the EC Committee on Environmental Affairs, and Sandor K. Keresztes, Hungarian minister of the environment, signed an agreement in Budapest on Monday which will give Hungary 25 million ECU (about 30 million USD) [word indistinct] the end of the year under the group of 24's Phare [as received] programme to carry out 22 environmental and energy-saving projects.

Of the 25 million ECU, 4.8 million will be invested in cleaning the air, 3.9 million in water purification, 3.3 million in waste disposal processing, 5.9 million in cleaner power plants and geothermal energy, and 3.2 million ECU in nature conservation.

A further [figure indistinct].5 million ECU has been earmarked for research and development and cooperation between the EC and Hungary, while two million will go towards the Central and East European Regional Environment Centre to be set up in Hungary at the initiative of the United States.

Representatives of Central and East European countries will also attend the forthcoming conference of EC ministers for the environment to be held in Dublin.

Joint Romanian Proposal on Minorities Denied

LD0106174990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Report on interview with Foreign Ministry representative Gyula Szelei by Miklos Lengyel; place and date not given]

[Text] According to Romanian sources, a joint Hungarian-Romanian proposal will be submitted at the human rights' conference in Copenhagen. Is the report true? This is what our reporter Miklos Lengyel asked Gyula K. Szelei, a representative of the Foreign Ministry:

[Begin recording] [Szelei] The report from Bucharest naturally surprised us. The reply to this is simple. There is no preliminary agreement between the two countries, regarding the submission of a joint Romanian-Hungarian proposal dealing with human rights, and within this, national minority rights. Well, there are many ways in which one can be surprised, but this is not the first time there has been a surprise report in the press, and this recalls former times on the part of our neighbor. On the Hungarian side, in accordance with diplomatic conventions, we outlined several weeks ago our own proposal on minority rights, to the governments of the states concerned, including the leadership in Bucharest. To this very day, there has been no substantive reaction from Bucharest to our draft.

[Lengyel] In concrete terms, what does the Hungarian Foreign Ministry expect? What ideas are there now in Bucharest concerning nationality rights?

[Szelei] Comparing the Hungarian and the Romanian drafts, I believe that there will be plenty to discuss, because I perceive essential differences in the approaches, the principles, and the details, primarily from the viewpoint of practical success.

[Lengyel] What is the main difference?

[Szelei] On the Hungarian side, we naturally consider the principles to be important, but we also urge practical steps, including the institutionalization of international control, and we place the state's obligations toward minorities in the focal point. [end recording]

Hungarian Minority Leaders on Difficulties

AU3105194090 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 30 May 90 p 7

[Interview with Mrs. Robert Jakab, general secretary of the Democratic Federation of Slovaks in Hungary, Agnes Shnaider, secretary of the Federation of Germans in Hungary, and Gyorgy Popovics, secretary of the Democratic Federation of Yugoslavs in Hungary by Katalin Decsi; place and date not given: "If Circumstances Do Not Change, National Minorities in Hungary Will Be Threatened by Assimilation—Rights on Paper, Sad Reality"; first paragraph is NEPSZAVA introduction]

[Excerpts] We will have a moral basis to take a stand for the Hungarian national minorities abroad only if we simultaneously treat the national minorities living in Hungary in the best possible way. This is the basis of our policy—Premier Jozsef Antall said in an interview to SPIEGEL. In connection with this, our reporter interviewed some representatives of the national minorities living in Hungary on their situation.

[Decsi] How many people does your organization represent?

[Jakab] According to our estimates, the number of Slovaks in Hungary is about 100,000. Official statistics present a sad picture. While 32,000 people claimed to be Slovaks in 1960, only 16,000 claimed the same thing by 1970, and only 9,000 by 1980.

[Shnaider] The number of Germans in Hungary stands at about 220,000. Naturally, we also have only estimates.

[Popovics] According to our estimates, there are about 80,000-100,000 Croatian-Serbs and Slovenians in Hungary. [passage omitted]

[Decsi] Do children have the opportunity to learn in their native tongues in the schools?

[Jakab] A ministerial order issued in 1960 eliminated the few one-language schools that still existed at that time. In the 30 years that have since passed, a generation has grown up which received nothing from language preservation, although the Constitution also states that native-tongue education is ensured in Hungary. Thus, our language disappears too. [passage omitted]

[Schnaider] We cannot even talk of a German national minority education. We do not have a single German-language kindergarten or school. This is a big shame. Although so-called German national minority language education is carried out in 300 general schools, and there are 20-30 schools in which bilingual education is being tested, all these are not enough. [passage omitted]

[Popovics] I also think that we are living through a period of a language loss. Although there are schools that teach our languages, these are very few. The children are unable to learn their mother tongue, and they shift to Hungarian in communicating with each other too. Their vocabulary is decreasing. Only education in their mother tongues would bring a solution. [passage omitted]

[Decsi] Do you regard your parliamentary representation as adequate?

[Jakab] I am constantly protesting the election law in my position as sole representative of national minorities in the National Assembly. During the roundtable discussions held last year, nobody thought the national minorities would also need representation in the National Assembly. Everybody forgot this. I think this is a phenomenon characteristic of both the old and the current leadership. All in all, we make up more than 1 million people and thus, our opinions should also be taken into consideration. We need representation in Parliament. [passage omitted]

Commentary Assesses Government Program

AU3005082690 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 May 90 p 3

[Gabor Miklos editorial: "Two Hours + 100 Days"]

[Text] The representatives and leaders of the old regime listened to the program of national renewal and Premier Joszef Antall's speech for two hours. Whatever the circumstances, this shows some kind of continuity: The revolutionary change—as expressed by the premier—emerged here in the form of a regular, albeit unusual, government change.

The government program speaks for itself: The premier summed up the tasks of his coalition government on the basis of old, and very old traditions, but also according to the new requirements. This was a comprehensive speech, not only because of its length but also because it summed up in detail the tasks of the coalition of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] and its partners in the coming period.

It is not tactful to question a promise or some points of a political program almost simultaneously with their announcement, all the more so because most of the Hungarian citizens essentially voted for this kind of change six weeks ago. This society wants a European constitutional order, an efficient economy, freedom, rights, a human environment, and civilized neighborly relations. Jozsef Antall has now outlined the road leading to the common ideals in a more or less specific way. Will we succeed in taking this road? It is certain that it is essential to implement the tasks listed by the program. It is also certain that the departing government which is now acting as a caretaker government, and the parties which found themselves in minority after the elections have already formulated these goals too. This means that they are now able to easily identify with these goals even if some of them are hurt by the fact that people question their ability to think in a modern way. However, this is natural in times like these.

A legitimate premier announced the government program in a legitimate parliament. He had the right to call upon society to give up its centuries (or decades)-old lack of confidence toward those in power, and to support renewal and the institutions that represent this renewal. The Antall-government will win this confidence. The joint promise of radical prospects and careful progress, the professional knowledge of those who participated in formulating this program, and primarily the greater confidence toward new faces will help the government in its endeavors.

However, one has the right to be doubtful, primarily concerning the economic part of this program. One fears that, mindful of the decisions of the last congress of the

state-party of the former regime, this program declares a lot of contradictory things. Many among the experts doubt that we will be able to simultaneously halt the inflation and indebtedness, accelerate the economy, reorganize our foreign economic relations, introduce privatization, and also preserve the continuity of state property management. One should also be cautious about the way the government intends to preserve the efficient cooperatives while it carries out the smallholders land property restoration. It is a positive sign that no such measures are planned in the other sectors of our economy.

The premier also outlined the short-term (100 day) program of his government. Obviously, a lot of things will be decided during these three months—among other things, the amount of foreign patience and capital that is needed to produce internal confidence, the acceleration of the entrepreneurial sector, and whether all this will provide better prospects for the increasing masses of unemployed people. Many people will certainly lose their jobs, among other things, because of the promised accelerated action in connection with the chronic situation of enterprises that are "holding out their hands." Will the government succeed in setting up the promised social network during this time? Which elements of the social market economy will be implemented in the near future, simultaneously guaranteeing a smooth introduction of the ownership reform? One can hardly consider the following questions irrelevant: What resources will be used for the implementation of this 100-day program, and to whose detriment? How can the government simultaneously live up to the expectations of the international financial organizations?

The government program outlined a vision acceptable for the majority, but it left a series of questions open in connection with the difficult road leading to the promised future. Joszef Antall said the following: "History today demands a government with a legitimate vision of the future, a government that guides the country calmly and with a strong hand." His parliamentary opposition also shares these views. The questions arise mainly about the practical implementation and the available financial and moral resources. It seems that the coalition has enough of the latter. For how long? This primarily depends on how this coalition makes use of these resources.

Government Releases Deputy Ministers, Officials

LD0106184290 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI)—In its Thursday [31 May] session, the Hungarian Government relieved of his post Elmer Kiss, president of the Office of the Council of Ministers, with recognition of merits, because of another appointment, with effect from May 31.

On the initiative of the ministers concerned, the government relieved of their posts Tibor Bogdan, state secretary of public administration, with recognition of merits and with effect from May 29, and Karoly Bard, deputy minister of justice, and Imre Verebelyi, deputy minister of the interior, with recognition of merits, because of other appointments, with effect from May 31.

The government initiated that the interim president of the Republic of Hungary should relieve of their posts Imre Szabos, state secretary of industry, and Miklos Varga, state secretary of environmental protection and water management, with recognition of merits and with effect from May 31, and Jeno Laszlo, state secretary of justice, on his own request, with recognition of merits, because of retirement, with effect from May 31.

With recognition of their merits, the government relieved of their posts deputy minister Csaba Tabajdi, head of the Secretariat of the College for National and Ethnic Minorities of the Council of Ministers, Laszlo Lacko, deputy minister of the interior, Bela Illes, deputy minister of health and social affairs, Laszlo Bukta, deputy president of the former State Wages and Manpower Office, Mihaly Kokeny, deputy minister of health and social affairs, with effect from May 31, and Laszlo Varga Sabjan, deputy president of the Office of the Council of Ministers, with effect from May 31.

Commentary Views Bush-Gorbachev Summit

AU0606124890 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ in Polish 4 Jun 90 p 2

["Raj"-signed commentary: "After the Gorbachev-Bush Summit—Is Germany To Be Part of NATO?"]

[Text] At the news conference crowning the official program of meetings between the presidents of the Soviet Union and the United States, George Bush stated that a new era had opened up in the relations between the two states, namely, one of completely open cooperation and that this was an excellent opportunity for the U.S.-Soviet spirit of understanding to contribute to the construction and maintenance of peace in the world. Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, similar in tone, stressed that it was out of the question for the Soviet Union to approach international political and military issues from a position of strength. The statement categorically swept into the past the not so distant cold-war atmosphere in the relations between the two states, relations that are so important for the whole world. The optimistic atmosphere of the summit was confirmed by the not insubstantial results it produced.

It is believed that the most important thing to emerge from these talks was the joint communique outlining the common position on the START treaty, limiting strategic nuclear weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States. The agreement to sign a treaty before the end of the year was ramified in the joint statement of the two presidents that outlined the principles that START II, a treaty that will further reduce the nuclear arsenals of the two countries, should fulfill.

The treaty prohibiting the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons reflects the U.S. and Soviet intentions. The commitment of the two great partners to destroy most of their chemical weapons stockpiles creates favorable conditions for, and points the way to, a general convention that will prohibit these types of weapons. The documents on the control of nuclear test explosions and a joint program on the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes bode well for the future.

Admittedly, no treaty limiting conventional weapons was signed, but both Bush and Gorbachev expressed their readiness to speed up the negotiations in Vienna so that they could be concluded before the end of the current year. This issue—it was generally accepted that the time for its solution had not yet come—is linked directly to the problem of European security and the future political and military status of a unified Germany.

Are the Germans to become part of NATO? George Bush maintains they should, arguing that only this solution will act as a stabilizing element in Europe. Mikhail Gorbachev does not incline to this view, but on many occasions in the past he has stressed that the Soviet side is ready to consider all suggestions, not only the American ones. The joint efforts to agree on this matter were described as largely productive, because the two sides now clearly know each other's position on this issue. The multistage and detailed discussions must arrive at a solution that will be acceptable to both sides, as well as advantageous for Europe.

Many commercial agreements were signed, but as was envisaged, the Lithuanian issue and the problem of greater liberalization, in the Soviet policy on emigration, did not allow the sides to agree on the most important element in this negotiating basket, namely, the most-favored-nation status was granted to the Soviet Union, but it was made subject to various conditions. Bush hardened his position on Germany, and Gorbachev similarly did not want any rash solutions in Lithuania, which additionally were against the Constitution of the Soviet Union. He stressed that his country had set out with determination on the road of great changes, but nobody should expect reforms to take place day after day, without detailed analysis.

From the time Gorbachev was elected party head and later head of state, the Soviet president has enjoyed great popularity in the United States and is well liked. Without doubt this popularity will now deepen. The President of the United States also showed himself to be a good negotiating partner and a politician worthy of the highest office in his country. The decision to invite Gorbachev to the presidential residence at Camp David—not many heads of state have been accorded this distinction—for an entire working day's break, showed masterful intuition. Undoubtedly, it was the atmosphere of this meeting that proved to be instrumental in producing so many positive effects of the summit and showed the need for more frequent meetings at presidential level in conditions that are less cloistered and formal. It was agreed that these meeting should become more regular. The world will no doubt evaluate and recognize the value of this commitment.

Stationing of NATO Forces in Poland Proposed

AU0606080090 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Jun 90 p 5

[Waldemar Piotrowski commentary: "NATO Forces in Poland? An Opportunity of a New Role"]

[Text] The proposal in the article that follows seems astounding, and today it is still perhaps rather unrealistic. Nevertheless, in the past few months so many cardinal principles governing international relations have been questioned that everything seems possible. ZYCIE WARSZAWY does not yet have its own considered view on this matter, nonetheless, the editors feel that it is worthwhile to acquaint the paper's readership with the personal concept formulated below by Dr. Waldemar Piotrowski, a specialist in international affairs in the office of the President of Poland. The Editors.

What strong cards does Poland hold in its efforts to gain entry to the EEC and a future united Europe? An honest appraisal of our assets does not allow us to hold out a great deal of optimism, although it ought not to rule out our hopes and chances.

Poland, with its vast foreign debt, outdated industrial structure, and presence of a strong trade union movement, is not a very attractive proposition for Western business. It is true to say that Balcerowicz's reform program and the show of determination manifested by part of our political groupings to implement the reform package, has gained us many admirers in Western business circles as well as in international finance organizations, but this of itself will not be sufficient for the Polish economy to become an attractive and sought after partner for the West.

Second, any concrete and evident results of this reform program will only become visible in five to ten years, and no earlier, and it is very doubtful whether Polish society will accept its living standards remaining this low for such a long time.

Thus, if seen from the point of view of foreign investment, other countries of our region, for example, Czechoslovakia or Hungary, appear higher up the list than Poland, and Western capital is already beginning to flow in their direction. In view of this, what factors can lend support to the proposition that the Polish economy could be a serious contender for incorporation into the Western economic system?

One of such factors could be the Polish acceptance to play a role of political stabilizer in an East and central Europe that is presently undergoing great upheaval. What the West fears most in our region is not, as in the past, a military threat, but rather a situation of instability and uncertainty and the fear of a new balkanization of Europe. To prevent this from happening, Great Britain, France, and the United States are ready to make specific political and economic investments in our part of Europe.

The West is conscious of the fact that the best way of building lasting democracy in post-communist states is to assist these countries in creating economic prosperity. However, the period of access to easy and generous finance is over. Only those countries in East and central Europe that can guarantee the optimal application of the financial aid received and readily commit themselves to create a lasting democratic and political infrastructure can count on the West's financial involvement.

Does Poland have a chance to comply with these conditions and, through this, become a factor of stabilization and development throughout the whole of East and central Europe? Undoubtedly yes, although it will put the onus on our country to conduct a wise, well conceived policy, both on the domestic and international fronts. On the internal front this will require the maintenance of an evolutionary policy, avoidance of any upheavals, and during next year the completion of the system of democratic state structures. On the international front Poland must first and foremost make a determined effort to elaborate new relationships with Bonn and Moscow.

As a nation we have to make the effort to rid ourselves of anti-Soviet and anti-German feelings and resentments. The Polish church showed the way forward in the 1960's. If this does not happen, then our prejudices will effectively impede us in our efforts to conform to the new conditions of European cooperation and coexistence.

One of the possible ways to calm the anti-Soviet and anti-German fears that are so prevalent in our society, might be to make an overture to the Western powers to give some consideration within the overall framework of a new security system in Europe to the possibility of a temporary stationing of a limited contingent of British, French, and U.S. forces on Polish territory.

Of course, such an option could not be implemented with any anti-Soviet motive nor against the strategic interests of the Soviet Union. To agree this would no doubt require long and tough international negotiations and a creation of a system of guarantees and security for the Soviet Union. Further, the military status of a unified Germany and the question of stationing foreign troops on German territory would first have to be solved.

From the Polish point of view, the stationing of a limited NATO military contingent on Polish territory—and here I repeat, only in the case of prior negotiated agreement to such a solution and with a general consensus of all interested parties—would have certain specific advantages.

I have spoken about the psychological element of this issue. West European and U.S. troops stationed along certain flash points near our Western borders would act favorably to calm Polish fears of a German threat. This is exactly the way in which the German problem was solved after the war in Western Europe.

From the political angle, the presence of these troops in the area of tension and crisis in our region would be an additional element of stability that sought to guarantee a peaceful transition of the post-communist states toward a democratic system.

Stationing NATO forces on Polish territory would also have its economic advantages for Poland. Local populations living in the vicinity of military bases tend to make a very good living from them and the sector providing civilian services to the bases would develop. There are no reasons to suspect that this could not be the same in Poland.

The stationing of Western forces in Poland does not necessarily imply a Polish withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact. In the coming transition period of one to three years, and in light of the creeping disintegration of the military structures of the Warsaw Pact, this issue should

become a subject of negotiation between the governments of Poland and Soviet Union. It appears that the desirable way forward in this sphere would be to configure our relations with the Soviet Union on a bilateral basis. In this process the superpower interests of the Soviet Union must not be weakened, or the delicate balance of forces in Europe upset. The Soviet Union still ought to remain our political ally and one of our main economic partners.

There are no rational circumstances for antagonizing our relationship with our eastern neighbor. Additionally, in time, Poland, could become a bridge between the Soviet Union and a united Europe with benefits flowing to all parties.

Presidential Spokesman Reacts

LD0506221490 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun—Polish president's press spokesman, Wlodzimierz Lozinski conveyed to PAP today the following statement:

"The ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily printed this June 1 Waldemar Piotrowski's article headlined 'NATO Forces in Poland?—An Opportunity of a New Role'.

In an introduction the editors said that the author had presented his 'personal concept' but added that Waldemar Piotrowski is specialist in international affairs in the Chancellery of the Polish President.

"Using the information, certain foreign press agencies and periodicals speculated as to the possible ties linking the Polish President's Chancellery and the presented view.

"I feel obliged to state that the so-called concept presented by Waldemar Piotrowski in the ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily runs counter to the philosophy and practice of the foreign policy and has been never considered in the Chancellery of the Polish President."

Number of Polish-FRG Tourists Reviewed

LD0406190790 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jun—Last year, the West German Consulate in Poland issued about a million visas to Polish citizens while the Polish consulate in Cologne issued about half-a-million visas, stated Krzysztof Szumski, the director of the consular department at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in an interview granted to PAP correspondent in Bonn.

Szumski noted with satisfaction that the German side had simplified formalities for short-term visits and dropped from the requirement of Polish citizens having to have 40 DM [deutsch marks] daily. Quoting western sources, Director Szumski stated that last year the number of Poles trying to illegally extend their stay in the FRG or to stay on in that country permanently topped 200 thousand.

Szumski rejected allegations that illegal trade and work without permits was solely the domain of Poles. He stated that numerous such cases were additionally inflated for propaganda reasons. He also announced that the Polish side was striving at a legal settlement of the seasonal work of Poles in the FRG.

Szumski announced that a West German Consulate in Krakow and a Polish one in Hamburg would be opened by the end of the year the latest.

Walesa Answers Questions on Michnik, Wujec

LD0506195190 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Interview with Lech Walesa, chairman of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, by unidentified correspondents; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] [Words indistinct] dismissal of Adam Michnik from his post?

[Walesa] Ladies and gentlemen, I did not dismiss anyone. However, I want to bring matters up to date. Michnik was appointed when we were starting off in the elections, at a different time. Then Michnik formed a company and, in fact, became independent. This issue must eventually be resolved.

[Correspondent] How?

[Walesa] Well, this is precisely the homework I set to do Adam, but the press has made a sensation out of it. The problem of whether a private company has the right to use the name of Solidarity must be resolved. Second, it must and ought to clear up the appointments issue, because I cannot do it.

[Correspondent] In your (?opinion), does the GAZETA WYBORCZA represent Solidarity at the moment?

[Walesa] Well, that is...it is a private company. [Word indistinct] yes, everyone can do this, both privately and as a company, but this matter has not been fully resolved.

[Correspondent] So in connection with this, does it have the right to the name of Solidarity?

[Walesa] That is, I do not know, I do not know, no, no. He was appointed for a different period, for a different situation. Now the situation has completely changed, and this must be...I do not know how to do this. I...maybe it really will have a right to everything. However, today, the matter is not resolved, today, it is a private company which has the name of Solidarity, and that is a problem.

[Correspondent] Mr. Chairman, what do you (?have to say about) Henryk Wujec's statement.

[Walesa] I have not read this statement properly yet. However, the problem once again is one where Henryk Wujec, my good friend, was intended to be for a different period, a different period and a different political situation. It is a bad thing that now, a [word indistinct] committee is appointed yet I cannot influence the secretary to subordinate himself to decisions.

[Correspondent] But up to now, this has not stood in your way, sir.

[Walesa] No. Everything up to a certain point, but in time, everything must also be resolved. I started from a political situation which was already highly pluralistic, highly legible. I am attempting to begin clearing things up, but not in a malicious way. Yet people are interpreting this maliciously, and some are even making a sensation out of it.

[Correspondent] His precise accusation, Mr. Chairman, is that your decision is illogical, and even inhuman.

[Walesa] No, no, this is not true. On this subject, I told Henio [abbreviated form of Henryk]: Henio, we have to do something about this sooner or later. Henio, it is not good when you work alone, when you do not confer on anything, when things do not hold together at all. It cannot be like this, and I will have to...anyway, much earlier, I will have to dismiss you. I told him so. If we do not start clearing matters up properly, we will be constantly stuck in who knows what. We cannot build a monopoly for Walesa or anyone else. We must clean matters up. We cannot use old things made for one purpose to serve a new purpose.

'Did Not Recall' Michnik

LD0506170190 Warsaw PAP in English
1447 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun—The GAZETA WYBORCZA paper today published the following note: "In connection with numerious questions the editorial staff was asked we inform that Lech Walesa did not recall Adam Michnik from the post of editor-in-chief of GAZETA WYBORCZA."

A day earlier, some news agencies reported in their news services that the solidarity leader demanded the dismissal of Michnik. They quoted Warsaw circles close to GAZETA WYBORCZA, the daily which has the Solidarity union logo on its front page.

Realpolitik Weekly Discusses Polish Armed Forces

LD2905225190 Warsaw PAP in English
1540 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May—The conservative liberal Realpolitik Union led by Janusz Korwin-Mike progammatically underlines its respect for the state and national tradition and values which is proved, among other things, by the regular sections in the party's organ NAJWYZSZY CZAS [HIGH TIME] devoted to the activity of the president, the primate and Poland's episcopate.

The union firmly supports the maintenance of a strong army by Poland but it also puts forward a number of essential reservations to the present condition of the Polish Armed Forces. In its number 9 the NAJWYZSZY CZAS frontpaged Stanislaw Michalkiewicz's article headlined "Reputation and Power of the Army". The condition of armed forces in a state is a factor which, besides its economic potential, decides about the international position of each country. Although the sphere is limited by the economic capacities of a country and one has to be aware of the objective limitations, a lot depends here on both a clear definition of tasks of the armed forces and on the way of spending means assigned for the purpose.

Regardless of the possibilities conditioned on the state of economy, it has to be said that both in the former and the latter spheres deep deformations were allowed to take place resulting in distinct deterioration in the defensive capacity of Poland.

Firstly, despite of the provisions of the constitution to obey which we were so eagerly persuaded, the Armed Forces were degraded to the role of a kind of party army with the major goal to protect the power monopoly of the Communist Party.

This deformation of the Armed Forces' function resulted in growing distrust of citizens in the Army which revealed itself as an element of the structure oppressing society. This situation formed favourable conditions for demagogic political initiatives which negated the need of the existence of the Armed Forces at all.

But guided by the sound instinct, the prevailing part of society still see the need for the existence of a strong Army. In no way however does that mean acceptance of the hitherto role of the Armed Forces in the state, nor of the hitherto system of the Army itself, nor of the hitherto structure of military expenditure.

Secondly, enormous bureaucratization of the Armed Forces, both the Army and the Police, was allowed, hence the budgetary means earmarked for the defence and protection of law and order are in a large part wasted for the maintenance of the completely redundant bureaucratic apparatus.

Over 60 percent of the military budget is assigned for the so-called maintenance of personnel while only some 20 percent is used for the military equipment. What is worse, the bureaucratic apparatus models the structure of wages discriminating the front- line cadres and unfavourable for the Army as a whole. In result, clever and ambitious people leave the Army.

Thirdly, the improper structure of military expenditures maintained for decades, has led to the situation in which the Polish Army is worst equipped, even among the armies of the Warsaw Treaty. To compare: The Polish Army has 96 tanks per 10,000 soldiers, the Czechoslovak one—230; the Bulgarian and Romanian ones—about 180 each. There are 140 personnel carriers per 10,000 soldiers in the Polish Army, 340—in the GDR one, and 292—in the Romanian one. The Polish Army has 88 guns per 10,000 soldiers, while Romania has—386, and Bulgaria—340. The same relates to fighter planes. Naturally, the armies of the NATO countries are much better equipped, for instance, Norway has 556 guns per 10,000 soldiers.

The situation is made worse by a strange conviction, maintained by the influential parliamentary circles, on the diminishing role of the military potential in the international policy. The conviction is strange since the Yalta order is eroding and a new one is only beginning to take shape, the NAJWYZSZY CZAS weekly wrote.

Central Planning Bureau Statistics Reported

AU3005080590 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 26-27 May 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The Farming Community is Building a Little—The City is Buying a Little"]

[Text] The farmers are still not buying equipment for agricultural production and are not borrowing from the cooperative banks, reports the Central Planning Office [CUP]. They are, however, borrowing cheaper money from the European Fund for the Development of Polish Agriculture. This money is being used to construct meat-, fruit-, and vegetable-processing plants, poultry houses, and to intensify production. There is a complete standstill as regards purchases of industrial agricultural equipment.

In the cities there is a marked rise in demand for articles such as color televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, and gas cookers.

Most people do their shopping at street corner stalls and not from food stores. In the southeast voivodships there is an increase of tourists from the Soviet Union and Romania who sell manufactured articles and foodstuffs.

In the general food trade, given the fall in demand, and the rapid rise in prices, many stores are closing, or are being taken over by private individuals. A disturbing aspect of privatization is the conversion of many food stores into stores selling completely different articles. In Poznan, over 60 food stores have undergone this conversion. In the first half of May prices stabilized, although this does not apply to meat or meat product prices, which rose by some 10 percent.

Some 50 percent of all enterprises noted a fall in sales. Only some 25 percent noted an increase.

Despite statements confirming the fall in demand many enterprises have not bothered to rationalize their production costs or sale prices. Only 10 percent lowered their prices and some 20 percent have raised them.

Many enterprises consider that the price of borrowing and the cost of bank services is still very high. In general, stores have not been borrowing money.

In all voivodships the numbers of unemployed have risen. On 15 May there were 398,500 unemployed, namely, an increase of 13.5 percent over the end of April. Apart from the private farmers, the unemployed constitute three percent of the total working force in the national economy.

Former PZPR Leader on New SdRP Publication

AU0206200690 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 28 May 90 p 3

[Interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, former head of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR), by Krzysztof Pilawski; place and date not given: "I Want To Create a Quality Periodical"]

[Text] [Pilawski] You were appointed the editor in chief of a monthly with the proposed title PRZEGLAD SPOLECZNY. This is to be a publication of the Social Democracy of the Polish Republic [SdRP] and has yet to be launched. Will this be a modified version of NOWE DROGI?

[Rakowski] No. But to be honest, I have to admit that towards the end, NOWE DROGI became a very interesting publication. The new monthly will not be a new version of NOWE DROGI. In my opinion, it should be a vehicle open to all writers of the left and open to liberal thought.

[Pilawski] But its publisher will be the SdRP....

[Rakowski] This will not get in the way of the creation of a nucleus of left thinking centered around the monthly. My plans go beyond Poland and I intend to publish works of foreign authors from both the West and from our part of Europe. I want to make use of my foreign contacts to mobilize people who are keen to see the reconstruction of the left's influence.

[Pilawski] Are you not afraid that the SdRP label will hinder the process of establishing contacts with foreign writers from other although ideologically similar groupings?

[Rakowski] We have to overcome this antipathy and defend our positions even in the face of such feelings. If

we see what is happening in our part of Europe, we see some very interesting developments. Take Romania for example. Who would have believed that there would be such strong support for a presidential candidate from the left. Similarly in the GDR, the groupings of the left represent a real force, for example, the social democracy, and in a way, the Party of Democratic Socialism a continuation of the former Social Unity Party of Germany. This is evident from the recent parliamentary and local elections. It is therefore not true that the only way to a guaranteed future is by radically cutting oneself off from the past. I think that after a certain time, the dust of emotion will settle and our social standing will improve. Apart from this, one has to remember that the closure of several influential publications has meant that many writers have no chance to have their material published.

[Pilawski] Is there a chance that the new monthly will become a quality publication similar in standing to POLITYKA?

[Rakowski] It takes many years to make one's mark and achieve recognition. In the beginning, POLITYKA had a print run of only 25,000 copies and a 65 percent return factor. I remain an optimist and let us not forget that at present, there is a void in the publications market.

[Pilawski] When will we see the first issue of PRZEGLAD SPOLECZNY?

[Rakowski] It was almost ready to appear, but the liquidation of the Workers Publishing Cooperative intervened. I am now thinking of a launch date for September or October 1990. However, everything depends on the availability of money.

Lodz Solidarity Criticizes National Commission

LD0506120490 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 0641 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Statement issued by the Lodz Solidarity Regional Board Presidium; place and date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] The end of a strike in Slupsk cannot be treated as a victory. The dispute has ended, but reasons for the actions remain. The Solidarity National Commission Presidium has taken responsibility for solving the problems of state railroad workers. However, the conduct of Presidium members shows a lack of respect for the obligations undertaken. No negotiating team has been appointed yet, nor has an agenda for negotations with the government been formalized. Yesterday's teleconference with Lech Walesa was received by Lodz railroad workers as a way to avoid examination the workers' postulates. Solidarity national authorities cannot frustrate the confidence placed in Lech Walesa by railroad workers during their meeting in Slupsk.

Bank Officials 'Not Expecting' Zloty Revaluation

LD0506181390 Warsaw PAP in English 1158 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun—"The Narodowy Bank Polski (National Bank) is not expecting any change in the exchange rate of the Polish zloty to the U.S. dollar," Director of the Information Department of the National Bank Ryszard Kowalski told PAP today.

"The pressure to revalue the zloty is exerted, first of all, by the importers who thanks to this would lower their costs. However, the bank thinks that a similar goal can be achieved by other instruments such as decreasing customs duties and turnover tax on imports," he said.

Ryszard Kowalski also said that the interest rates on the so-called "S" accounts holding socialist countries' currencies will remain unchanged.

Celac Attends CSCE Conference on Human Rights

AU0506202790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1851 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Copenhagen (ROMPRES) 5/6/1990—A Romanian delegation led by Foreign Minister Sergiu Celac are attending a conference within the CSCE taking place in Copenhagen.

The Romanian delegation made known their intention of advancing a draft declaration on the rights of the persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities meant to lead to standards generally accepted on a European plane. The document was submitted to the other delegations to be studied.

The Romanian chief delegate had talks with Douglas Hurd, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, with whom he approached questions of the cooperation within the CSCE, as well as bilateral economic-financial questions. Likewise, the Romanian minister met with Archbishop Angelo Sodano, foreign relations secretary of the Vatican, with whom he surveyed the stage of the links with the Holy See and the prospects of the future cooperation.

Romanians Must Be 'Invited' To Visit GDR

AU0506202890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1812 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 5/6/1990—In connection with the information items published in the Romanian press the GDR Embassy in Bucharest specified that a Romanian citizen could go to the GDR only if officially invited through the police bodies of the GDR.

The embassy also specifies in a communique sent to "ROMPRES" that the Romanian citizens' tourist trips to the GDR are possible only on the basis of a document (voucher) proving the payment of tourist expenses. Those to have an entry visa for a country neighbouring the GDR can transit the GDR as so far, without a transit visa.

* U.S. Accused of 'Betraying Democracy'

90BA0135C Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 23 May 90 p 1

[Ilie Paunescu article: "America Once Again Betraying Democracy"]

[Text] In today's issue we carry the declaration made on 21 May by the Honorable Garrey E. Carruthers, the head of the group of observers dispatched by President Bush to monitor the 20 May election.

We found it necessary to feature this declaration—which bears the seal of approval of the U.S. President—in our newspaper because it is a memorable document.

Once again the United States is betraying the democratic values which it claims as its origin. That was patently the impression of the foreign correspondents who asked Mr. Carruthers pointed questions after his unexpected declaration. That was also our conviction after we heard the declaration made with complete disregard for truth, freedom, human rights, and the other principles pathetically declaimed on solemn occasions by most American dignitaries.

For almost all the nations that fell under the wheels in the race for major geopolitical interests, America has long been the giant of a Homeric myth consummated in the 20th century; some malevolent god seems to have fated the giant to live to push its friends into the abyss, renege on its beliefs, and undermine its own medium-range interests.

So far, our country has unfortunately fallen several times victim to this heartless and narrow-sighted policy.

Those who like to simplify talk of the Yalta marketplace, which allegedly delivered East Europe, including Romania, to Stalin. In reality, President Roosevelt's decision to serve up half of Europe to the big criminal could have been discerned for the first time years before that, toward the middle of February 1942. This is not the place to defend my thesis, which relies on well known documents that certain "historians" prefer to ignore. Anyway, by the end of 1943, East Europe was definitively abandoned by Franklin Delano Roosevelt at the Tehran Conference.

Churchill and Eden made a last ditch effort to recover it at the Cairo II Conference immediately afterward. They claimed futilely that if the Allies relied on Iuliu Maniu, the next meeting of the leaders of the anti-Nazi coalition could be held in Budapest. (A frequent error in Western documents and talks, which confuse Bucharest with Budapest.)

Since Roosevelt remained determined to play the Soviet card, Churchill bid too much in October 1944 at the conference in Moscow. He offered, and Stalin graciously accepted, the famous splitting up of Eastern zones of influence. Thus, [figure illegible] percent of Romania went to the Soviet Union.

Everything that followed, Yalta, Potsdam, and the conference of foreign ministers in Moscow in December 1945 confirmed and reinforced both the Roosevelt-Stalin agreement of Tehran, and the Churchill-Stalin bargain in Moscow.

The 1945 Moscow conference was decisive for the establishment of the Communist regime in our country, through elections as brutally manipulated as those of 1990. America and Great Britain at the time "counseled" the Palace and the opposition parties to treat the Communist government installed by Stalin as a "normal" one, in exchange for the promise that free elections will be held. What followed was an electoral campaign more violent than anything ever encountered,

and the day of 10 November 1946, when the Communists simply reversed the results, claiming the electoral victory that the opposition had actually won. The United States continued to have normal relations with the Communist government, then closer relations, despite the huge electoral fraud in violation of the agreement it signed in Moscow and despite the terror unleashed by that regime after the elections.

Years passed and Ceausescu became the protege of the United States in East Europe in the true meaning of the word and for decades.

When the people revolted against the mad tyrant, Secretary of State James Baker found an opportunity to make the unforgettable declaration of 24 December 1989, in which he said that the United States would not have minded if the Soviet Union had sent troops into Romania. That was shortly after President George Bush had shown his predilection for the great criminals of China, the authors of the bloody reprisal of Tiananmen Square.

And now, after several polite American statements about how Mr. Iliescu was running the electoral campaign, followed by a harsher tone in Washington, here we are, listening to the indescribable declaration of the Honorable Garrey E. Carruthers.

There is only one response possible for the Romanian democrats: We will continue to struggle for our freedom, and if need be, we will struggle against the so-called champions of freedom in Washington.

For the United States of America, the day of 21 May 1990 marked another abdication of its principles. For the Romanian people it was one of dignified renewal of our determination.

The statement of President Bush's envoy was too far removed from the truth to be taken into account. We reject it as a document unworthy of the American Declaration of Independence and of the democratic traditions of the United States.

* 'Golden Age' Gives Way to 'Original Age'

90BA0135B Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 23 May 90 p 3

[Engineer Leontin Marinescu article: "The 'Original Age' and the Struggle for a Bone"]

[Text] We have every sign and even the certitude that the Golden Age will be followed by an Original Age.

True, we're having a tough time understanding its "originality" or having it explained to us. In the beginning we were told that pluralism may not mean several parties (?!) and that the concept of political party was rather outdated. We did not understand and, following familiar paths, we nevertheless established parties, some with similar and some with opposed tendencies to the superparty that was to be the NSF [National Salvation Front]. The NSF Council was forced to change its shingle, but only after it lost its entire electoral capital and the PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] became a store with empty shelves.

The RCP [Romanian Communist Party] remained a ghost; did it or did it not still exist? It had been appropriated by the clan, but after the clan was decapitated, what happened to the ghost?

And the Securitate? We were really naive to have believed that it was neither very strong, nor very numerous, nor as nasty as we thought. Did it fire on us? Not really! Anyway, that was very difficult to prove because (despite what we experienced personally and despite what we all knew) we had to proceed from a presumption of innocence, as the prosecutor's office and the courts tell us, having all of a sudden become very careful of the letter of the law. And let us not forget that in the Securitate, too, there were good men, as it is fashionable to say nowadays instead of the Communist slogan of the "humane man."

The nomenklatura? In general, they received three-months pay and went home to rest, recover, meditate (if they could), and possibly... "regroup." Some were pensioned off at the tune of about 8,000 lei a month (Maria Bobu, etc.), while others were left with the pensions due to illegal Communist fighters or "normal" pensions of 8,000-12,000 lei (V. Birladeanu, I.G. Maurer, S. Brucan, Gh. Apostol, etc., etc.). The majority, however, remained in the old slots and structures (we could not throw the economy, culture, administration, etc. out of kilter?!), but were transferred to tougher jobs—were promoted. Very few, carefully chosen ones, had the bad luck to be arrested. Even fewer are beginning to stand trial. The sentences are certainly not final. Everyone must be left a chance, a hope. If they are "good" they may be given attenuating circumstances and be pardoned later, depending on the president of Romania! Those who threatened to talk more than they should will be tried after the elections. Then we will see. So far it has been only five months since the Revolution.

How will the Revolution evolve? We have no dogmas, no preconceived ideas, no models. Who has time for such things now?

What path will we follow and how? The only thing we've been told is that it will be an original path! (seems to us we already had one like that, a unique democracy in the world, didn't we?) We are familiar with other countries' systems—France, the United States, England, Sweden, Japan, Spain, FRG—but they don't suit us. We have our own historical and national conditions (the tyrants didn't have time to resolve all of them!). Therefore, we have to go slowly and without excess, so as not to disorganize the old organization! Patience and faith. Don't be suspicious! Don't cause instability! We need consensus! And primarily, to work, brothers, because we are being taken care of—aren't they our provisional and

legitimate "emanation?" Somebody up there seems to know better and deigns to explain some things to us every once in a while.

Democracy? "There may be democracy in a totalitarian system, too, but with an elightened despot." Original, isn't it?

And who is it who doesn't understand and agree? A "group" of several millions of signatories of the Proclamation of Timisoara, made up of 24 political parties, 29 independent professional and cultural associations, 51 free trade unions and trade union federations, 154 collectives from enterprises and institutions, and some "BUMS" in University Square in Bucharest and those who sympathize with them in Constanta, Timisoara, Iasi, Cluj, Brasov, Arad, Sibiu, and wherever else, since they don't matter anyway! Neither does it matter that they have the solidarity of more than 250 prominent Romanian personalities. It does not matter because they don't understand—although some of them participated personally in the Revolution—they don't understand that there is nothing left to negotiate. The Revolution is over; it was nice, but now they can "simmer in their own juices as much as they want."

After all, it is only a struggle for power—for a "bone," as our leader expressed himself unceremoniously. However, the meaning of the bone is original. It is called a bone by those who want it, but not by those who are holding it and want to keep it. Why should others take away the bone when they have been holding it since the Revolution, as a reward for being an "emanation?" A very original bone, isn't it?

And then, who is it who doesn't see and is not moved by the spontaneity, legality, enthusiasm, and love—yes, love, esteem, and high regard—for "Iliescu, for whom the sun shines when he appears?"

Was the Sun the symbol with which the Communists came to power in 1946?

Is this the enlightened despot?

Army Supports Stanculescu as Defense Minister

AU0406195990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1921 GMT 4 Jun 90

["Political Life—The Armed Forces Support the Ministry of Defense but Contest the Minister of the Interior"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/6/1990—The Steering Committee for the Democratization of the Armed Forces has revised its request regarding the appointment of a civilian as minister of defense, as a representative of their interests to the parliament.

A communique released in Bucharest on Monday stresses that the present minister of national defense, Colonel General Victor Stanculescu is "the most authorized person, morally and professionally, to command Romania's Armed Forces."

The aforementioned request, formulated in the 12 February appeal "was imposed at that moment by the need to replace the then minister, Army General Nicolae Militaru," once again retired after having been called back in the first days of the revolution.

The committee asks the dismissal of Colonel General Chitac Mihai, promoted as minister of the interior from among Army ranks, because he "discredits" his ministry, "as highlighted by the inefficiency of all the measures taken so far to ensure the citizens' peace and protection". Assessing General Chitac's keeping in that office as "a serious offense to the memory of the heroes of the revolution", the Army "adhere and back" the profoundly legitimate and moral" request of the masses. The communique disapproves of the spectacular promotions made in the Ministry of the Interior by General Chitac and demand his retirement.

Defense Ministry Rejects Committee Communique

AU0506181390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1730 GMT 5 Jun 90

["Political Life: National Defence Ministry Management Disapproves of the Communique of the Steering Committee for Democratization"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 5/6/1990—The management of the Ministry of National Defence disapproves of the communique released on Monday by the Steering Committee for the Democratization of the Armed Forces as "it does not express the viewpoint of the military, being worked out without a consultation with decisionmakers and without a broad and necessary exchange of opinions."

A communique signed by the national defence minister, Col.-Gen. Victor Stanculescu sent to ROMPRES highlights inter alia that "the Romanian Armed Forces are a factor of stability wishing to solve their problems through free dialogue conducted at all decision making levels, not interfering in the life and activity of other structures of our society."

The communique warns that "all those who, through their attitude or measures taken, violate legal orders and regulations, the principles of an authentic democratic dialogue, as well as those of the command leading to states of tension meant to create confusion and destabilization among the collectivities of military units, place themselves outside the normal military life, which calls for measures as severe as the withdrawal of the quality and status of military staff.

"Faithful to the options expressed as a consequence of their participation in the December 1989 revolution, Romania's Armed Forces further support the activity of the democratically elected state bodies—Parliament,

Senate, Presidency—contributing to the normal course of the people's life, to the attainment of the fundamental ideals of the revolution—freedom, dignity, democracy—to the consolidation of national sovereignty and independence."

Interior Ministry Contests Communique

AU0506181490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1751 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Unattributed report: "Political Life: Ministry of Interior Management Contests Assessments by Steering Committee for Democratization of Armed Forces"]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 5/6/1990—The management of the Ministry of the Interior is of the opinion that the communique released on Monday by the Steering Committee for the Democratization of the Armed Forces whereby it supported the national defence minister and requested the dismissal of the minister of the interior tries to imprint a negative course to the good cooperation between the two institutions.

A communique released on Tuesday by the High Management Council of the Ministry of the Interior contests the right of the staff of a ministry to "take the liberty, under the present democratic circumstances, of appointing the leader of another ministry." "Such practices only bring back to memory the period of sad remembrance when a small number of people decided the fate of one institution or another," the communique reads. "Never before have the staff of the Ministry of the Interior analyzed and suggested the changing of the minister of national defence."

After reminding the participation of the units of the Ministry of the Interior in the revolution and surveying the effects of the ministry's democratization, the communique stresses that the High Council of the Ministry of the Interior "considers as opportune Col.-Gen. Mihai Chitac's further holding of the office" as "he was seen by the entire population on the first day of the revolution requesting the military units and the Ministry of the Interior to withdraw back to their barracks and not to aggress the population."

Minister of Chemical Industry on Joint Ventures

AU0506074290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0606 GMT 5 Jun 90

["Cooperation in Chemistry with Foreign Firms"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 5/6/1990—We are about to finalize very important cooperation contracts concerning the setting up of joint ventures with renowned foreign firms pursuing the modernization of production processes, stated Mr. Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical and petrochemical industry, to a ROMPRES editor.

What pleases us is the high interest of the foreign firms in setting up such ventures, the minister said. They are of the opinion that the existing equipment is highly technical and, once improved, it can turn profitable. We have been approached by renowned firms from the United States, West Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden. Japan also shows interest in a mutually advantageous cooperation. Studies have been made for a future cooperation and towards the end of the month a number of joint actions will be covenanted. Likewise, a cooperation will be initiated with firms from South Korea and Canada.

Ratiu on Opposition's Role in New Parliament

AU0606092090 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 31 May 90 p 1

[Interview with Ion Ratiu by Sorin Rosca-Stanescu; place and date not given: "Will There, Nevertheless, Be an Opposition? Mr. Ratiu Thinks So"]

[Text] [Stanescu] Mr. Ion Ratiu, the [election] results of the National Peasants (Christian Democratic) Party are known. On the whole, the opposition has suffered a devastating defeat. Undoubtedly, a profound examination of the causes is unavoidable and this needs a certain reflection. Even if it is premature, we would like to know what your opinion is.

[Ratiu] I think that it would have been better if our party's point of view had earned more credit; it called for a coalition of all forces opposed to the National Salvation Front. We went even further: We proposed unique lists of the most representative candidates. The only solution accepted, however, was a nonaggression pact between the historic parties. The absence of a coherent opposition is the first cause for our defeat. The second cause is the fact that we did not have a strong organization throughout the country, especially in rural areas. There was not enough time. Thus, the effect of the disinformation was to frighten people, especially the peasants, and many of them really thought that our intentions were to bring back the landlords, to deprive people of their pensions, and to sell the country to foreigners; they also thought that the measures we advocate in industry would lead to unemployment. Certainly, such beliefs would not have prevailed had we had the possibility to inform the country. Everybody knows that I insisted on our having our own radio and television stations and an independent paper (that does not belong to the National Peasants Party), which could have been printed already on 19 April had the government accepted this proposal.

[Stanescu] Another problem, Mr. Ratiu: You have won 12 seats in the Chamber and one seat in the Senate. Are those, who will represent the party, sufficiently prepared to cope with the complex situation of being the minority by such a big margin?

[Ratiu] I think so. True, I did not know some of them before Monday evening. In a couple of days, a meeting

will be held with the 13 to choose a leader who will represent us. We will certainly work unitedly on the basis of the line decided by the party leadership.

[Stanescu] What do you think the opposition should do on the whole?

[Ratiu] As I said during the televised debate on 17 May, I believe that a democracy cannot function without a strong and credible opposition for the whole electorate. Therefore, we will try to unite the entire opposition. This will not be easy, just think, the second position after the National Salvation Front is held by the party of the Magyars which, naturally, pursues its own specific goals.

[Stanescu] Have consultations with the opposition begun with a view to forming a new government?

[Ratiu] One may say that Mr. Ion Iliescu has put out his first feelers to form a coalition government. It seems that, despite the fact that the National Salvation Front has an overwhelming majority, it does not propose to govern by itself.

[Stanescu] Do you think that the opposition will be entrusted with key portfolios in the new government?

[Ratiu] I think so. Mr. Ion Iliescu would be very wise to ensure that that is the case.

NPCDP Leadership Changes Reported

AU0606092790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0813 GMT 6 Jun 90

["Changes in the National-Peasant Party Leadership"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/6/1990—The Bucharest and regional organisations of the National Christian-Democratic Peasant Party [NPCDP] having witnessed a continuing deterioration of party activity, particularly in the last part of the election campaign and after the elections, were surprised to see it depart from the democratic ideals of the party founder, Iuliu Maniu, to note the tendencies of leading members of the party subserve it to personal interests, the infiltration of the leadership with members who betrayed the basic principles of the party's platform and who are incompetent, corrupt people lagging behind the times. Consequently, the decision was made immediately to change the leadership of the National Christian-Democratic Peasant Party and replace it with a provisional management until the party congress is convened as soon as possible.

The management is comprised of (in alphabetical order): Ioan Alexandru, Silvia Badescu, Ion Barbus, Cristian Ciobanu, Corneliu Coposu, Constanta Dumitrescu, Ioan Florea, Valentin Gabrielescu, Caius Iacob, Paul Lazarescu, Sorin Lupascu, Dan Mihaila, Horia Nita, Mistea Pop, Ion Puiu, Ion Radoi, Gabriel Tepelea.

First Independent Television Station Announced

AU0506202990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1848 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 5/6/1990—"Antena Independenta" TV is the first independent television station in Romania. Its initiators are professionals, graduates of various sections of the Theatre and Cinematography Institute, the Film and Television Faculty.

"AI-TV" does not belong to any political or other kind of organization or group. The equipment, manufactured by "Rhode und Schwartz" is the initiators' own property.

At present the station broadcasts within a programme of technical tests and operates on the basis of the approval in principle of the Bucharest City PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] of 15 February 1990, being a juristic person. The broadcasting frequency is UIF, channel 34 reserved to Bucharest under international conventions. Having the approval of the Romanian Radio and Television, "AI-TV" broadcasts round the clock test chart and sound and a three-hour programme to the end of obtaining the technical approval of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications.

During its strictly cultural programmes "AI-TV" will show about two hundred movies, assets of the world and Romanian cinematography, including films made by IATC [Institute for Theater and Film Arts] students. Its programmes will also approach questions specific to television.

Presidency's Bogicevic on Political Situation

AU0206150690 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 90 p 1

[M. Lucic report: "Mindlessness Threatens To Follow Single-Mindedness"]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo—Given the present political situation and with currently aggravated interethnic relations, Bosnia-Hercegovina is under great pressure; and many problems and misunderstandings coming from the close or distant past, as well as every-day political confrontations and clashes in our country, have been having a manifold impact on Bosnia-Hercegovina now when its state sovereignty and territorial integrity are being called into question. This was what Bogic Bogicevic, member of the SFRY Presidency, said at the joint session of all chambers of the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina yesterday, speaking about the current political and economic situation in Yugoslavia.

Among other things, he pointed out that one must now be careful not to let political single-mindedness be replaced by nationalist mindlessness. According to him, at the moment it is very important to adopt the proposed amendments to the present Constitution as soon as possible to intensify activities on implementing economic reforms and remove blockades in the economic and political system. [passage omitted]

Bogic Bogicevic pointed out that the situation in the country is getting more and more complicated and aggravated, national divisions are great, and events on the social scene are acquiring even dramatic proportions and directly influencing the already grave political-security situation. [passage omitted]

In their political programs and campaigns, parties openly reckon with the options of secession, the restoration of the Independent State of Croatia or the monarchy, or the rearrangement of state and republican borders Bogicevic said. The identity of some Yugoslav peoples—Macedonians, Muslims, Montenegrins—is denied, and entire peoples are blamed for the troubles and sufferings of others. He added that all this is most seriously troubling people particularly in Bosnia-Hercegovina in which Croats, Muslims, Serbs, and other peoples and nationalities live together. In this connection, he pointed out that it is necessary to prevent all abuses of democracy and to not allow political pluralization to turn into a chaos.

Opposing Ideas

Bogicevic said that two opposing ideas on the possible future setup of Yugoslavia, federation and confederation, are pitted against one another on our political and social scene today, not even counting those parties and political options which are seeing the future of their republics exclusively as those of an independent state. Bogicevic pointed out that this question is approached with so much passion and so many simplifications, that federation is simply considered to be a federal state [savezna drzava] and confederation a federation of states [savez drzava], something that exists only in school books. According to Bogicevic, the very moment when some parties started reviving tendencies toward transforming Yugoslavia into a confederation, there appeared some national programs trying to lay claim on Bosnia-Hercegovina. On the other hand, support for confederation opened and stimulated the homogenization of the Muslim nation which included a wide array of demands ranging from those which stress the need for more rights for the Muslims as authentic Bosnians and autochthonous heirs of the Bosnian spirit and state, to those which advocate a setup of Bosnia-Hercegovina as a national state of Muslims.

We in Bosnia-Hercegovina cannot be united under a national flag, Bogicevic said. Before the wave of the growing national euphoria and nationalism, many things are being predicted: the beginning of the "battle for Bosnia-Hercegovina," its near end, or possible negotiations at its expense. What is necessary is to create social conditions in which everybody would feel "masters in their own house," regardless of their religious or national affiliation or political convictions, Bogicevic added. [passage omitted]

Pregl Discusses Jovic, Federation

AU0406175390 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 28 May 90 p 3

[Interview with Zivko Pregl, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, by Janko Lorenci; place and date not given: "Conflict with State Presidency Will Not Stop the Federal Government Reforms"; first paragraph is DELO introduction]

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 27 May—The federal government simply could not keep quiet with regard to the recent statement by the SFRY Presidency about the political situation in Yugoslavia, Zivko Pregl, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], says. He participated at the Friday [25 May] meeting of Lojze Peterle with some important "federal" Slovenes. We interviewed Pregl on current political problems.

[Lorenci] The government specifically stresses that it assesses the political situation in Yugoslavia quite differently from the recent "Jovic statement" [at his inauguration as president of the SFRY Presidency on 15 May]. This is then a matter of extremely serious differences and an extremely serious disagreement between the highest federal bodies.

[Pregl] The statement simply did not leave any room for the government to maneuver for the implementation of the reform as it had designed it and for which it had received support in the Federal Assembly. Of course we do not want a conflict with the Presidency, but we wanted and had to show our true colors. If we remained silent, it would have appeared that the entire federal leadership agrees with such a statement. I regret that the FEC statement did not receive even a fraction of the

attention in DELO that was given to the Presidency statement.... The FEC thus wants to continue with the reform, and we view the Slovene and the Croatian elections as legitimate, although we could, taken from a strictly legal viewpoint, probably find some disagreement between these elections and the federal Constitution. There is obviously a conflict between life and the federal Constitution, and the FEC thinks that the Constitution and all our legal systems lag behind the basic requirements of life. Therefore, the two should be dynamically coordinated and one should hurry with the changes that will codify the new norms of behavior. One should not depart from legality, because of protection of human beings as individuals.

[Lorenci] The "Jovic statement" shows that the relationship between the government and the Presidency, which has been almost idyllic in the past year, is essentially changing.

[Pregl] The first experience with the new Presidency may indicate this, but it is too early to speak of a definitive conflict. It is rather a nervous reaction, which is one of the last echoes of the old manner of thinking, and one need not expect any more of this kind in the future.

[Lorenci] What does this conflict mean for the state?

[Pregl] In my opinion it will have no practical consequences. The FEC will continue the reform, so that one should not worry about this too much.

[Lorenci] Does this weaken the position of the government? It used to enjoy the support of the Presidency.

[Pregl] Fortunately, the weight of any body depends more and more on the quality of its decisions and proposals. It may happen both to the federal government and to the Presidency that their weight may decrease below the prescribed level because of possible bad moves. This danger applies to all, but some are more aware of it than others.

[Lorenci] Could you, in a slightly metaphorical way, put it in this way: The government has survived the disintegration of the party and could survive the disintegration of the Presidency?

[Pregl] We certainly do not want the authority of the Presidency to weaken. It certainly is one of the last bodies which we could abolish, considering that it is an expression of the federal system of the country, in which the Presidency members are representatives of their federal units, which is both important and good.

[Lorenci] Jovic's statement coincided in time with the disarming of the Territorial Defense. Is this a mere coincidence or is there a planned strong pressure against the democratization of Yugoslavia?

[Pregl] According to my information, it is not a matter of a planned pressure, but rather of a lack of a political feel. Where weapons have been stolen, necessary measures should have been taken instead of launching a general action which, with justification, caused additional mistrust.

[Lorenci] Did the government know about this measures before it was implemented?

[Pregl] No.

[Lorenci] Does this mean that it was itself faced with an accomplished fact?

[Pregl] Yes. Well, we should look at what the law formally says: Was the Army obliged in any way to inform the government? Most probably the measure was carried out correctly regarding its formal legal side, but I repeat that it was a matter of a lack of a political tact.

[Lorenci] Is it nevertheless not surprising that Veljko Kadijevic did not inform the cabinet—in which he is one of the ministers—about a measure which one could foresee was akin to political dynamite?

[Pregl] Obviously the authors of the measure did not count on such political consequences.

[Lorenci] Jovic's statement was apparently made on the basis of a security political assessment by the Yugoslav People's Army. In this way (and in connection with the Territorial Defense), the defense minister appeared in the middle of the conflict between the government and the Presidency.

[Pregl] In this respect the situation is indeed somewhat unclear in its constitutional aspect. It is normal and legitimate that the Yugoslav People's Army communicates on military matters with its supreme commander (the Presidency). Considering all other questions, the federal secretary for defense is a member of the FEC and has the same obligations and rights as other members. This latter aspect has begun to be more consistently implemented lately. This matter has its positive aspect, too: The federal secretary for national defense also contributed his creative role in the reform moves of the federal government. The suspicions about the federal secretary and the Yugoslav People's Army supporting the reform are not in place. Of course, in the communications with the government and the Presidency, memories of the old and lack of clarity still appear. The FEC will include the whole field of defense in the complete process of reform. Nobody will be able to emerge from the reform in the same shape he entered it.

[Lorenci] The rumors about tension between A. Markovic and V. Kadijevic are therefore false?

[Pregl] This is a delicate question, simply because of human relations. It is my impression that there is no tension.

[Lorenci] What do you expect of the SFRY Assembly session tomorrow?

[Pregl] I think that such a session cannot contribute anything useful.

[Lorenci] Does the FEC oppose the introduction of any emergency measures?

[Pregl] Certainly. There is no reason for them.

[Lorenci] It is said that demands for Jovic's and Kadijevic's resignations may be made at this session.

[Pregl] I do not know anything about this.

[Lorenci] In his interview with the BBC and REUTER, Markovic again brought up the idea of a "government" party. It seems that it is a serious and topical idea after all. Have you discussed it in the government?

[Pregl] We have, but we have not brought the discussion to a conclusion. Views differ and my own view has not been definitively worked out, although in my opinion there will eventually be no need for such a party. The situation in Yugoslavia in this respect differs. Where the political views have crystallized (Slovenia, Croatia), I see no need for it and the chances of success of such a party are small. It is quite different in Macedonia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Serbia and Montenegro are somewhere in the middle. Perhaps a combination will be considered, which is to say a coalition, a movement, or a forum which will try to win the cooperation of as many existing parties as possible, and on the other hand obtain the direct cooperation of people who do not see much prospect for themselves in the present parties in their communities.

[Lorenci] First the government, and its party afterward. Would that not mean something unique in the world?

[Pregl] It seems to me that Suarez has done that in Spain. Anyhow, the essential thing with such a possible party would be to draw a strict line between the government and the party regarding such matters as finances, influence, and so forth.

[passage omitted]

Krsko Nuclear Plant Deemed 'Safe' by IAEA

LD0206181990 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1704 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Krsko, 2 Jun (TANJUG)—A commission of the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] has established after two days of work that the Krsko nuclear plant, the only nuclear plant in Yugoslavia, has successfully been carrying out virtually all the recommendations given for its safe work by the IAEA six years ago.

Of the total of 121 IAEA recommendations and proposals, the Krsko plant has carried out in full 66 [words indistinct] 38. It has not done enough in regard to eight recommendations and will not have to apply nine of them in the future.

IAEA commission chairman Ferdinad Franzen told a news conference today that it was the undivided impression of the commission members that the Krsko nuclear plant was safe and that it did not pose a threat to the closer and broader environment. He qualified as unjustified the demands for the closing down of the plant.

To Close by 1995

LD0606120290 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1020 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG)—The new authorities in the Yugoslav Republics of Slovenia and Croatia have announced that they plan to close down the only nuclear power plant in the country, Krsko, by 1995, as the Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes today.

Although the new governments of the two republics, which jointly built the Krsko plant in Slovenia, seem to be on the verge of reaching an agreement, POLITIKA sets out that the Krsko partners could, nevertheless, shortly part on the issue. The closure of the Krkso nuclear plant would cost dearly both republics, especially Croatia which has no possibilities of building plants which would provide the 2.3 billion kwhs of electricity annually supplied by the nuclear plant.

Whoever takes the decision to close down the Krsko plant will have to assume responsibility for the energy situation in Croatia, Zarko Petrovic, adviser for power industry problems in Croatia, has stated to POLITIKA. He set out that Krsko was one of the most reliable facilities in the country and that it annually produced 160 million dollars worth of electricity.

Much discussion is yet to be held about the Krsko nuclear plant in the federal parliament, where a working group of the committee for the protection of the human environment continues to insist that plant is not safe.

POLITIKA asks how it will be possible to close down a plant the loan for whose construction has not been yet paid, and it recalls that a 515-million-dollar foreign loan was used for the construction of Krkso and that the figure has in the meantime doubled because of delayed payments.

POLITIKA does not, however, rule out the possibility of Krkso coming to a halt even before the set date, that is, in two years' time when its nuclear waste dump will be filled.

The Krkso municipality, where the influence of the "Greens" is strong, will not permit that the existing waste dump be enlarged. Other parts of Slovenia, themselves, do not want to have a nuclear waste dump, as POLITIKA writes and recalls that nuclear plants must be shut down under international regulations if they have nowhere to dump the nuclear waste.

Bank Governor on New 'Legal Tender' in Slovenia

AU3005160890 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 90 p 14

[J. Kesic report: "'Lipa' Is Only Paper"]

[Text] A private firm, "Lipa Holding," has recently declared a paper known as "lipa" a legal tender in Slovenia. This "paper" is already used as the legal tender among private persons, and it is said that the social sector may soon use it too. We approached National Bank of Yugoslavia Governor Dusan Vlatkovic, who made an exclusive statement for BORBA:

"Bills and coins that are known as the dinar, according to the Law on the National Bank of Yugoslavia (Articles 39, 41, and 42), are the only legal tender in the SFRY. The monetary unit in Yugoslavia is the dinar, and the National Bank of Yugoslavia is in charge of issuing bills and coins, deciding on the denomination and features of the money, and making decisions on putting it in or withdrawing it from circulation.

"Considering the legal provisions, the aforementioned paper, which is referred to as a 'bill,' does not have the characteristics of bills because it was not issued by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and it does not bear any characteristics of statehood. This means that the 'lipa' is an illegal tender and that it cannot be used in trade on the territory of the SFRY.

"Therefore, I think that the currently circulated paper 'lipa' can only be regarded as worthless paper and not legal tender," Vlatkovic said. Since the National Bank of Yugoslavia is not familiar with the conditions and methods in which the "lipa" was issued, we will ask the National Bank of Slovenia for more information on how this paper was issued. The banks should inform us about the printing and the appearance of the "lipa" in general.

Slovenia Demands Changes in Military Service Law

LD0206180490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG)—The Assembly of the Slovene Republic sent a demand to the Federal Assembly that amendments and addenda to the existing law on military service and all people's defense are adopted as a matter of urgency.

The explanation of the demand for the law on military service to be changed states that the principle of exterritoriality should be annulled, and that the amended law should state that recruits, as a rule, do their military service on the territory of a republic where they were registered for the service. Exceptions from the latter principle can be allowed only when recruits are to attend schools for reserve officers or are to be trained for military tasks for which it would not be rational to organize training in all republics and provinces.

The proposer of the changes holds that by revoking the principle of exterritoriality, military service would be brought in line with today's social needs and circumstances. In addition, the proposed addenda would not have a negative impact on the material status of the working people and citizens, enterprises, and other self-managing organizations and communities.

The regulations in force regarding complementing the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] in peacetime state that, as a rule, at most 10 percent of all recruits are to do their military service in the territory of their republic or province.

With regard to the proposal to change and supplement the law on all people's defense, the Slovene Assembly holds that regulations regarding the special role assigned to sociopolitical organizations and committees for all people's defense and social protection in the field of defense should be abolished. According to their proposal, the drafting of defense and other plans would be simplified, and it would be more clearly defined who is reponsible for them.

The Slovene Assembly proposals, as expected, will be considered at one of the forthcoming FEC [Federal Executive Council] sessions.

Slovene Premier on Halt to Development Payments

AU0106173090 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Report on interview with Slovene Premier Lojze Peterle by Dusan Tomazic; place and date not given]

[Text] We have reported the 31 May decision by the Republican Executive Council on a temporary stop of the flow of funds to the economically underdeveloped republics and provinces. Considering that some unclarities remain, we have arranged an interview with Slovene Premier Lojze Peterle by Dusan Tomazic.

[Begin recording] [Tomazic] What kind of decision is this? Is it a temporary decision, as we read in the dailies today, or is it a decision that would already have the effect of preventing the flow of funds to other republics?

[Peterle] In a sense, it is a continuation of a decision. The previous government adopted the decision that a certain portion of our aid to the less- developed regions should not be paid, and this was carried out. Now we are somehow continuing in this sense, or rather we are expanding the matter, and it is actually a temporary decision. The dailies have correctly reported our decision, and we are proposing that the Slovene Assembly adopt it, or rather that it should not give its assent to a law that should regulate these matters.

[Tomazic] In essence, it is more a political than an economic measure because Slovene economic organizations derive some benefit from the underdeveloped, from the cooperation with the underdeveloped regions.

[Peterle] I wish to stress that this does not mean a complete stop of these payments. Regarding the portion that concerns the investment of our enterprises in less-developed regions, we have decided that it should continue in the interest of both sides. The accounts are clear in this respect. We know where the money flows, and of course we calculate that these investments will be economically efficient. Regarding the other part, we have decided not to pay it for the time being.

[Tomazic] In the opinion of some people, this may mean the beginning of the disintegration of the legal system of Yugoslavia, if this exists at all. What do you think?

[Peterle] I think that the beginning of the disintegration is to be seen in that such a manner of functioning of the fund and of the development of less- developed regions has not yielded effects. If money does not bring in what it has been allocated for, the germs of disintegration are present in this very inefficiency.

Anyway, our point of departure for this decision was not primarily a political motive but rather an economic motive. We are willing to help but only on the basis of clear accounts. The system that we have now has been in force since 1966, and we think that it has long been outdated. One has been talking for a long time that a new system must be prepared, but here we do not see any proper will on the Yugoslav level to discuss these matters in good time. [end recording]

Commentary on Decision

AU0106193090 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] [Announcer] The Slovene Executive Council's decision to stop payments to the Federal Fund for Underdeveloped Regions is sure to reverberate strongly in the coming days, for there is no doubt that this decision has primarily a political import, although its authors cite chiefly economic reasons, and, above all, the problem of liquidity. The funds that would thus be retained in Slovenia amount to only one-tenth of all the funds that are supposed to flow to other republics. In other words, this is less than one-half of the sum owed by Elan [Slovene ski and sports equipment manufacturer facing liquidation] to numerous creditors in Slovenia and Croatia. The decision adopted by the republican Executive Council should be a step toward the economic and political sovereignty of Slovenia. The question is whether such a decision indeed is the wisest one and whether it really leads to the promised goal. Drago Balazic comments:

[Balazic] The Slovene Government obviously decided to bare its teeth at the rest of Yugoslavia at the very beginning when economic and financial matters are concerned. A part of this is supposed to be the stopping of the payments to the Federal Fund for Underdeveloped Regions. This is supposed to save $120 million, which is not a negligible sum, especially in the present liquidity situation in the Slovene economy. The question is, however, whether this can be regarded merely from the angle of this $120 million and whether there was no opportunity to avoid paying this sum in some other way, politically more elegant and wise, thus perhaps avoiding the countermeasures that this decision will most certainly provoke.

The Executive Council obviously decided only between two extremes: to continue to pour money into this bottomless barrel or simply to break off relations with the fund. Surely some other opportunity was also available, perhaps a postponement or a freeze of a decision, accompanied by an offer to open serious talks on cooperation between Slovenia and the less-developed regions.

These republics constitute a significant part of the market for the Slovene economy. Slovene organizations have some of their capital invested in these regions and the like. An aggravation of relations with others in Yugoslavia cannot be a purpose in itself. In making such decisions, the Slovene government should more thoroughly weigh the possible consequences for the Slovene economy.

The events of the last few days in Yugoslavia make us believe that a realization about a different settlement of affairs in the country is ripening virtually everywhere. As the latest session of the SFRY Assembly shows, the forces of real socialism are down on their knees more and more. Insufficiently thought-out or even unilateral moves will not speed up the accord on relations between the Yugoslav republics, and they do not strengthen the negotiating positions of those to take part in negotiations.

It is of course very nice if the Slovene Government strives for economic sovereignty and independence, but one will be able to reach this goal most rapidly and in the least painful way with hard negotiations on specific points and not with unilateral decisions. It is known that every stick has two ends, and both ends can be used for striking.

Serbia's Public Loan Term To Be Extended

AU0406115790 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 May 90 p 8

[Dragana Sverko article: "Flying Carpet Has Landed"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Deadline for Subscribing Public Loan Will Be Extended

As of 1 May this year, some 51.5 percent, or 308.8 million dinars, of the total, envisaged, dinar portion of the 600 million dinar public loan will be earmarked for the economic reconstruction of Serbia. The foreign currency portion of the loan is making much slower progress and so far only 4.9 percent, or $49.3 million, of the total envisaged amount of $1 billion has been subscribed. The ratio of the subscribed and actual paid amounts is still unsatisfactory. Regarding the dinar portion of the loan, only 34.8 percent of the money has been collected, and as

regards the foreign currency part, 4.4 percent has been collected. About 53 million dinars, just over $1 million were donated.

Since the deadline for subscribing to the loan expires at the end of the next month [June], it is quite certain that it will have to be extended. As we were informed by Vojislav Guzina, an undersecretary in the Republican Secretariat for Finance, a draft law on the extension of the deadline, probably until the end of the year, is already being worked on.

The first projects to receive funds raised through the loan should be approved by 1 July.

Serbian Group Protests Banning of Paper

LD0106214790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG)—Publishers and editors of SRPSKA REC [Serbian Word] paper—the leader of the Serbian Renaissance Movement [Srpski Pokret Obnove—SPO], Vuk Draskovic, SPO "Official" Milan Komnenic, and chief and responsible editor Miloslav Samardzic on 1 June rejected all qualifications that the Belgrade municipal prosecutor's office made against "the first free and nonparty paper in Serbia." At the same time, they protested the temporary ban on the distribution of the first issue of SRPSKA REC and announced the next, July, issue.

At a news conference at the premises of the Serbian Writers' Federation, Draskovic protested at the behavior of Internal Affairs Service members who, as he put it, first broke into the printing house and only a day later, on Thursday, delivered the ban on the distribution of the paper to a group of citizens who are publishing it.

Draskovic rejected the accusation that the paper "glorifies the Chetnik movement and Draza Mihailovic, and calls for revanchism." He said that he "perhaps, is not a great admirer of General Mihailovic, but that he loves truth," and the truth, according to him, is that "both the Chetniks and the partisans in Serbia were on the side of the Allies during World War II" and that "Mihailovic's trial was staged like the Moscow trials." For that reason, the SPO, the party that secured the space for public expression of different views with its new paper SRPSKA REC—although, as Draskovic, Samardzic, and Komnenic claim, the party does not own the paper—advocates national reconciliation of all Serbs.

However, "some Serbs" are excluded from "the reconciliation" if judged by Draskovic's remarks that "there can be no compromises or reconciliation between the SPO and the Bolshevik party that banned SRPSKA REC." Draskovic said: "They can ban an issue but cannot ban the Serbian word."

Draskovic and Komnenic also explained that it is not accidental that "the first free paper," as they described it, is banned precisely before "the announced and then postponed multiparty elections in Serbia." This is a consequence, Draskovic said, of "indecisiveness, weakness, and defensiveness during the last year of the Serbian policy and its self-appointed leaders who betrayed the Serbian people." The ban, according to him, shows how much "the so-called changes in Serbia are sincere." [passage omitted]

Serbian Internal Affairs Secretary on Kosovo

LD0406133790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0936 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG)—There is no reason for citizens to worry about the functions of the internal affairs of Kosovo, it is stressed in a statement issued by Republican Secretary for Internal Affairs Radmilo Bogdanic following reaction by citizens, in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, to the deployment of a certain number of workers from the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The statement says that "In all of the province's towns the organs of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs are carrying out their functions in keeping with the decision of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia regarding public and state security. This implies that that members of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs in police stations are directly engaged in all the issues related to threats to public peace and order, or cases of citizens' rights being threatened or violated. Hence, there are no parallel operations in regard of these issues. A limited number of workers of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs is involved in only some of the functions which have not been taken over, mostly tasks of assistance in certain functions of public security in accordance with the law.

The Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs is, however, fully responsible for carrying out the service of internal affairs in the province. Citizens may directly approach competent individuals of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs stationed in all the towns of the province if there ares any irregularities in the operations of these organs.

Kosovo Presidency Discusses Security Situation

LD0106084290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbio-Croatian 1521 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Pristina, 31 May (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo noted at its 31 May session, chaired by Hisen Kajdomcaj, that tasks from the field of territorial defense have been successfully completed over the past months in the province. However, it is necessary to invest further efforts in this area. The Presidency asked the provincial Territorial Defense headquarters to prepare a complete summary about the fulfillment of the set tasks and some financial problems.

The Presidency, as stated, was also briefed about talks that its president and several members had at the end of last week with the republican secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Radmilo Bogdanovic, about some features of the security situation in the province, in particular after the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs took control of tasks on safeguarding the constitutional order. The need was stressed for a speedier resolution of problems of temporarily out-of-work workers, a more efficient clarification of cases causing dissatisfaction in the public, cases of possible overstepping of authority, and how to report on these and other problems in a timely way.

The Kosovo Presidency especially drew attention to increasingly complex developments and problems in international relations, occurences of hampering, and tendencies to hamper the normal work and decision-making processes. It also noted the need for undertaking appropriate measures to halt, and for involving working people and citizens and the appropriate responsible bodies on halting, such developments.

Kosovo Executive Committee Warns of Nationalism

LD0506173690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Pristina, 5 Jun (TANJUG)—At today's session, the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly warned that decisions are being made on the basis of one's national affiliation in assemblies of socio-political communities, self-managing, managing, and other administrative bodies in trade unions and other organizations and communities.

Aspirations and calls for the comprising of parallel managing and self-managing bodies in enterprises, as well as a tendency for a complete division and composition of enterprises based purely on ethnicity are evident. The council noted that these phenomena violate constitutional and legal norms, and breach rights and duties laid down by basic acts and other regulations.

The session warned that such phenomena, to a great extent, block and impede work and production in institutions and enterprises, all of which could bring about incalculable and harmful consequences, especially when the Kosovo economy finds itself in such a grave situation. Political blockades contribute to these phenomena to a certain extent, which, in the final analysis cause great concern, fear, uncertainty, and anxiety not just among workers, but among members of all nations and nationalities.

The council assessed that these phenomena, which are assuming dramatic proportions in some organizations and communities, call on all managing, self-managing, and other bodies and individuals to invest their maximum efforts and undertake urgent and concrete measures aimed at preventing all actions and behavior leading to intra-national confrontations and impeding economic and other activities in trade unions and other organizations and communities.

The Kosovo Executive Council demands from all subjects an end to practices and behavior which violate constitutional and legal norms, and which overlook decisions and regulations based on the Constitution and law. It also demands an end to national divisions, which lead to anarchy and lawlessness. In addition, it calls for all decisions breaching the law and by-laws to be re-examined and harmonized with the overall legal framework. This task should be approached with full tolerance and respect for, above all, the interests of organizations as wholes, and for broader social interests too. At the same time, new conflicts should not begin.

Lipljan Residents Oppose New Militia Unit

LD0106142890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1906 GMT 31 May 90

[Summary] Lipljan, 31 May (TANJUG)—About 2,000 Serbs and Montenegrins from Lipljan area staged a protest meeting on 31 May in response to the announcement that a militia unit, comprising the militiamen suspended for the way they handled the February demonstrations, is to be set up. In his address to the rally, Serbian Internal Affairs Secretary Radmilo Bogdanic said that the formation of this unit would be postponed and that the unit is only envisioned to guard some facilities and individuals, a service a small town like Lipljan can easily dispense with. The rally dispersed peaceably.

Montenegrin Democratic Party To Leave Forum

LD3105134190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Titograd, 31 May (TANJUG)—News that the Democratic Party [Demokratska Partija] is to leave the Democratic Forum of interparty bodies, which it helped to set up five months ago, came as a surprise to many.

According to Democratic Party leader Slobodan Vujosevic, it is obvious that his party members are not satisfied with either the work or the results of the Democratic Forum. In Vujosevic's view, the Democratic Forum's initial tasks, which it was set up to fulfill, have been pushed to the sidelines and instead at its sessions issues are being raised that call for more political responsibility from its members. At the moment, according to Vujosevic, this responsibility cannot be precisely delineated, and, in any case, the Democratic Party is a political and not a national party and it does not want to commit itself to or be forced to choose between the Cyrillic or Latin script. The forum also started raising the issue of the alleged concern for the statehood of Montenegro while nationalism has been allowed to gain ground. The Forum is in this way taking on great responsibility that the Democratic Party does not want to share, Vujosevic stresses. We simply wish to defend both Montenegro and Yugoslavia with democracy, and

in our view constant insistence on the danger to Montenegrin statehood is something that only nationalists need, he said.

Montenegro Presidency, Party Leaders Talk

LD0506213390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Titograd, 5 Jun (TANJUG)—A working group of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro today organized preliminary talks with leaders of a number of parties to discuss a new republican constitution.

This is the first time that authorities and the opposition have sat down at a conference table in Montenegro. Two Yugoslav republics—Slovenia and Croatia—have already held multiparty elections and the other federal units are to do so by the end of the year.

The party leaders believe that the new republican constitution should be adopted by new authorities in the republic, i.e. a multiparty parliament which should be elected in free multiparty elections.

The representatives of the Montenegrin authorities and the opposition are agreed on one point—the new republican constitution should be conducive to a democratization and modernization of society.

The leaders of the parties that will contest the forthcoming multiparty elections in Montenegro believe that ideological terms such as socialism and social ownership, should be left out from the new constitution. They also stress that the new constitution must protect civil rights and freedoms in such a way as to make it impossible for any one in power to violate them.

'Dignity Association' for Macedonians Founded

LD0306170990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Skoplje, 3 Jun (TANJUG)—The founding assembly of the Dignity Association was held in Skoplje today. Primarily it is dedicated to protecting human rights and freedoms of all Macedonians living in the Republic of Greece.

This association will, as stressed in its program documents adopted today, strive to affirm the violated individual and collective human rights of Macedonians, all the way up to a comprehensive solution to the Macedonian issue, at the international level. The Dignity Association aims to make the discriminated Macedonians, and also the areas where they live, fully aware of the provisions of the international documents that guarantee their human rights. [passage omitted]